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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. Harris has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
On This SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860,
The Performances will commence with Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, OR THE TAMING OF A SHREW.
Petruchio - - Mr. W. Montgomery.
Grumio - - Mr. H. Barfoot.
Katherine - - Miss Sarah Thorne.
The French Vaudeville, by Clairville and Lambert Thiboust,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Zizine - - Zouave Clatigny.
Tamerlan - - Zouave Frederick.
After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.
To be followed by the Farce of
THE QUIET FAMILY, OR A HOUSE DIVIDED.
Mr. Barnaby Bibbs - - Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Barnaby Bibbs - - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
"Le Rondeau des Zou-zou," sung by Zouave Frederick, prima tenore of Inkermann.
After which, the Operetta Buffa, in one act (Music of M. Offenbach), entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Giraffier - - Zouave Frederick.
Patachon, - - Zouave Glatigny.
To conclude with an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,
which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS IN THE ROTUNDO, EVERY MONDAY EVENING.
On Monday next,
MILTON'S "PARADISE LOST."

THIS EVENING, AT THE ROTUNDO,
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY—AMUSING AND ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS,
Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, also
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
BY
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States),
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 13,
AT
EXHIBITION ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s.
N.B.—Private Rooms, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.
Hours for visitors from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
Mr. JOHN LEVETT will give a Silver Cup and other Prizes to be run for in a Two-mile Handicap and other Races, on
MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 15th.
To commence at three o'clock precisely.
Promenade, 1s; upper ground, 6d.
Programmes and all particulars can be had of Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or Sandymount Hotel, Sandymount.
All entries close on Saturday next, October 13th, as above.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES:
EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, ESQRS.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 109, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 109, Middle Abbey-street.
11th October, 1860.

BRAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A LECTURE will be delivered (D.V.) on behalf of this Association, at Seven o'clock, p.m.,
On MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860,
In the Infant School, Bray, by the Rev. JOHN WALTON MURRAY, A.M., of Armagh.
Subject—The "Life and Times of John Huss, Reformer and Martyr."

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.
The Lists of the Revising Barristers being about to close, those Conservatives for whom notices have been served to qualify them to be placed on the Register as Freemen, Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rated Occupiers, are requested to attend at the Revision Courts, Four Courts, forthwith, in order to substantiate their claims.
Freeholders and Leaseholders are required to produce their title deeds, either personally or by an agent who can prove their qualification.
Rated Occupiers and Freemen have to attend in person, or some one on their behalf who can testify as to the facts of their occupancy or residence.
HENRY PRICE, GEORGE W. MAUNSELL, HENRY OLIVER BARKER, } Hon. Secretaries.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28, College-green, 9th October, 1860.
P.S.—The Lists will positively CLOSE on Saturday, the 13th instant.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
The Students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts are hereby informed that the Library of the Museum will be open on every evening of the week (except Saturday Evening), from Seven until Nine o'clock, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th Instant.
(By order)
GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry,
12th October, 1860.

ONE GUINEA.—NOTICE.—New Members are now admissible for the ensuing *Fifteen Months* for ONE GUINEA.
NEWS-ROOM, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Hood's Memorials; Smiles' Self Help; Darwin on the Origin of Species; Leaves from an Actor's Note-book; Italy in Transition; Butt's History of Italy; Ruskin's Works on Art; Lewes' Physiology of Common Life; Faraday's Physical Forces. All the new Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
October 5, 1860.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Worker's may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 8, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

KINGSTOWN.
ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.
An Election being about to take place in the Glasthule Ward, in order to return two Commissioners, in place of two who go out by rotation, and it having been circulated (for an electioneering purpose) that it was not my intention again to come forward for the purpose of being re-elected, I would, therefore, beg to inform my friends and the electors of Glasthule that it is my full intention to offer myself, and I hereby entreat that they will again honour me by their votes and interest.
I have been one of the representatives of this Ward for the last six years, and my most punctual attendance at all their meetings is well known.
The Election takes place on MONDAY, 15th inst., at the house of THOMAS CULLEN, GLASTHULE, commencing at 9 a.m. and closing at 4 p.m.
An early attendance is requested.
JOHN HASLER.
Mountpleasant, Kingstown, October, 1860.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.
The North City Dispensary Committee of the North Dublin Union will proceed, on TUESDAY, the 30th of OCTOBER NEXT, at the hour of Two o'clock p.m., in the Board-room of the above Union, to elect a duly qualified Apothecary for No 2 Dispensary, Coleraine-street, in the above district, at a salary of £95 a year, with a furnished residence, soap, coals, and candles. Testimonials (sealed up) as to character and qualifications, to be lodged with me, on or before Monday, the 29th October.
(By order of N. C. Dispensary Committee.)
M. GAVAGAN, Honorary Secretary.
Board-room, North Dublin Union, 13th October, 1860.

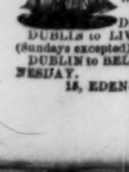
THREE-DAY FAIR.
The next of the newly-established THREE-DAY FAIRS of BIRR, otherwise PARSONSTOWN, will be held as follows:—
Monday, 15th October, Horses and Pigs.
Tuesday, 16th October, Sheep.
Wednesday, 17th October, Cattle.
Toll Free.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.
On SATURDAY 20th, MONDAY 22nd, and TUESDAY 23rd OCTOBER,
The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone,	22s 0d	To Enfield,	38s 6d
" Moate,	26s 0d	" Kilcock,	41s 0d
" Mullingar,	29s 0d	" Maynooth,	42s 6d
" Killucan,	33s 6d	" Dublin,	48s 6d
" Hill of Down,	36s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Gentlemen desiring to enter the Civil Service, will receive most important information, by enclosing six postage stamps to "F. S.," 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—Incorporated 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.
The Winter Courses of Lectures will commence on November 5, and will be continued during the Session as follows:—

Anatomy and Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	Professor M'Dowel	1 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Practical Anatomy	Drs. Barton and Bennet	12 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Professor Smith	3 o'clock Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology	Professor Law	10 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Professor Osborne	11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Chemistry	Professor Apjohn	2 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Practice of Medicine	Professor Banks	3 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednsday and Thursday.
Midwifery	Professor Churchill	4 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednsday and Thursday.

Dissections are superintended, and every assistance given to the Pupils, by the Demonstrators, Messrs Barton, Bennett, Telford, and Kirkpatrick.
Sir PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL will be visited at Nine o'clock A M, daily, by the Clinical Professors, and Clinical Lectures delivered twice in each week during the Winter Session, as also during the Months of May, June, and July.
The LIBRARY of the College of Physicians is open on every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the delivery of Books to Students subscribing 10s.
The Summer Session will commence after the Easter Recess.
Botany .. .. Professor Harvey.
Medical Jurisprudence .. .. Professor Brady.
Practical Chemistry .. .. Professor Apjohn.
Certificates from this School are received by all Licensing bodies in Medicine and Surgery.
The Fee for each Course is *Two Guineas*; a Reduction of One-Sixth is made to Perpetual Pupils paying in advance for all the Lectures.
For further particulars apply to Professor M'Dowel, 10, Great Denmark-street; to Dr Barton, 40, Lower Baggot-street; or to any of the Professors.
WM. EDWD. STEELE, M.D., Registrar, K. and Q. Coll. Physicians.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D, Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool. £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, Rev. and John Grogan, 10s per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 [half-note], per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

Sermons.

DRUMCONDRA CHURCH.
A CHARITY SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the above Church, on SUNDAY next, the 14th of OCTOBER, 1860, by the Rev. WILLIAM DUNCAN LONG, M.A., Rector of Bermondsey, London, when a Collection will be made in behalf of the exhausted Funds of the Alms-house.
The object of the Establishment is to shelter poor Protestants. The inmates receive weekly such allowance as the Funds will admit, which latterly has been lessened in consequence of the falling off in the Sunday Collections. There is at present a vacancy, which will be filled up should this appeal be liberally responded to.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. D. Long; the Rev. William Stevenson; or by Hugh Harris and James Charles, Esqrs., Churchwardens.
N.B.—Your presence and support are earnestly requested.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1860,
A SERMON
Will be Preached (if the Lord will) in
HAROLD'S CROSS CHURCH,
BY THE
Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, M.A.,
(Minister of Sandford,)
And a Collection made in aid of the above Society.
The Society has Missions in West Africa, the Yoruba Country, the Mediterranean, Turkey, East Africa, Western India, North India, South India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, New Zealand, and North West America.
It occupies 142 Stations; employs 236 Ordained Missionaries—57 of whom are native and countryborn—37 European Laymen, and 12 Female Teachers, and 2,121 native and country-born teachers of all classes; and numbers 19,480 Communicants.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (God willing)
On TO-MORROW (Sunday), OCTOBER 14th, in the
BETHEL CHURCH, KINGSTOWN,
At Noon Service,
BY THE
Rev. H. C. EADE, A.M.,
Missionary Secretary to the Society.
As the rev. preacher has only just returned from visiting the several Missionary stations in connection with the Society in the West of Ireland, information regarding their present state and prospects will be given.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE;
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
TWO SERMONS
In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) on
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 14th OCTOBER, 1860,
One at Noon Service,
IN TRINITY CHURCH,
Lower Gardiner-street,
BY THE
Ven. the Archdeacon of KILDARE,
Minister;
And the other in the Evening, in
THE MOLYNEUX ASYLUM,
BY THE
Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,
One of the Chaplains.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£233 16 9¼
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	224 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11¼
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3¼
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, and the Rev. Mervyn Archdall; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk. J. B. MONAHAN, Clk. W. G. CARROLL, Clk. R. FRIZELLE, Clk. } Hon. Secs.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
On NEXT LORD'S DAY (To-morrow) the Rev. WILLIAM LEESE GILES will (D.V.) preach in the above place of Worship.
Morning Service, Twelve o'clock—Presumptuous Sins.
Evening Service, Seven o'clock—Profit and Loss.
Service every Wednesday Evening at Seven o'clock.

SPECIAL SERVICES,
FOR AWAKENING AND LEADING SINNERS TO THE SAVIOUR,
Will be held (God Willing) in
ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,
Marlborough-street,
On the NEXT THREE SUNDAY'S,
At Four o'clock p.m.,
Commencing TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), OCTOBER 14th, when
The Venerable JOHN GREGG D.D.,
Archdeacon of Kildare,
Will Preach.

SALEM CHAPEL, KILMAINHAM.
The Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast,
will Preach (D.V.), in the above House of Worship,
On TO-MORROW (SABBATH) EVENING,
At half-past Six o'clock.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast. Subject—Close of the "Final Scene."
* MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m. Sermon by the Rev. HUGH HANNA, of Belfast.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
* NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the Sacrifice of prayer and praise.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m., Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"The Purpose of Christ's Visit."—St. Luke i. 79.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Sec.
Subject—"Satisfaction for sins."
I. Have Roman Catholics, priests, and people, been enlightened by Christ, "the Orient from on high ?"
Do they still sit in darkness and in the shadow of death ?—St. Luke i. 78, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can men be "enlightened" who are strangers to the Book of God?
Have the Roman Catholics been "directed into the way of peace," when they fear priests and purgatory, and death and hell?
Seeing that Roman Catholics are not saved, neither "have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ" (Rom v. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible), how can they be said to have been visited by Him?
How long will thinking men "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death" without obeying Him who saith—"Rise, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead; and Christ shall enlighten thee?"—Ephes. v. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. How only could entire satisfaction be made for our sins?
If an eternity of punishment will not pay off all that is due for the unsaved, how much will temporal penances and the pains of purgatory pay?
If Christ, fully satisfied for the sins of the penitent, praying thief, so that He could take him straight to Paradise, will He not do the same for you, if you likewise trust him and invoke His aid?
Isaias prophesied—"By His bruises we are healed."—liii, 5. Has not St. Peter quoted and applied these words to believers, saying, "By whose stripes you were healed" ?—1 Peter, ii. 22—Dr. Cullen's Bible.
St. Paul writes:—"Christ was offered once to exhaust the sins of many."—Heb. ix. 28. And Christ said on the cross, "It is consummated."—St. John, xix. 30—Dr. Cullen's Bible.
What then is the need or the use of penances, purgatory, or masses for the dead to expiate, atone, or satisfy for the sins of the living or the dead?
Roman Catholic friends, if you trust altogether in Christ, you shall be saved. If you seek the aid of any other you must be lost.
Come and hear, bring your Bibles; believe, and live.

Education.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Schoolmaster residing in the County Dublin, and within five minutes' walk of the Sea-shore and of a Railway Station, would take charge of one or two respectable Protestant boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen. Reference to Clergymen in Dublin, and the country.—Address "A. Z.," Bray Post Office, County Wicklow, for one month.

M. DE BLANDINE, A.B., from the University of Paris, since three years Head Proprietor of the French Language and Literature, at Mr. Dunbar's Civil and Military Institution, &c., &c.
29, TALBOT-STREET.
French Classes for Ladies, in the middle of the day; for Gentlemen, in the evening.
Beginners', Advanced, Conversational Classes.
Terms—One Guinea a quarter in advance, for two lessons a week.
Apply Mondays and Thursdays, from 12½ to 2½ p.m., or from 6 to 8½ p.m.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
MONSIEUR DU GUE'S
French Classes for Gentlemen are now opened every Evening,
From 7 till 9 o'clock.
99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH,
(Near Harcourt-street.)
P.S.—A Ladies' Class is about being formed; also one entirely for Conversation.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.
N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day.
Terms according to length of lesson.
Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Instruction in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASS, 33, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to gentlemen during the day, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Monthly or quarterly engagements may be made. Highest references given. Two first-class assistants are engaged.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
Principals—Rev. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
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All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

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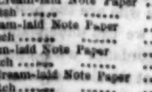

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Made to order from a Superfine West of England Cloth, for £4. I can recommend with confidence.
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An endless variety of SCOTCH and ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS, from 10s 6d to 15s.
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SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.,
Have prepared for the coming Season
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HIGHLAND OR INVERNESS CAPES,
These most useful and convenient Garments, produced in a superior style,
FROM TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS.
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Silks, Fancy Dresses, Brocaded Droguets,
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Also Blankets and Flannels, Linsey Petticoats, &c.
Five Hundred Double Damask Table Cloths, slightly soiled.

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DISTINGUISHED NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
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Have the honour to announce the arrival of many select and exclusive Novelties for the Season, in
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Most of which are confined to their Establishment, and will be offered at
EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
They consist of
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All the new colours in
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Great Novelty in
PARIS STRAW BONNETS.
Also in
CRINOLINE AND VELVET MIXED BONNETS;
RIBBONS, SILKS,
Including 150 pieces of the purest
BRIGHT FRENCH GLACE SILKS,
much under their value.
Also some very good designs in
PARIS WOVE SHAWLS,
NORWICH AND EDINBURGH WOOLLEN SHAWLS, &c., &c.
The whole presenting the rare and most desirable features, Novelty and Cheapness, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.
P.S.—With the above we are prepared to offer a large lot of Turin Kid Gloves, at 1s per pair, formerly sold at 1s 11d.
175 dozen best Coloured Kid Gauntlets, 1s 10½d per pair, former price 3s 9d.
200 dozen Tan Dogskin ditto, 1s 4½d per pair, worth 3s.
350 dozen Genuine Paris Kid Gloves, 2s 2d per pair, or 25s per dozen.
250 dozen ditto ditto, best quality, 2s 6d per pair.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. M. BARNARDO begs to announce his return from the Markets with every Novelty for the Season, in Straw and Millinery Bonnets, Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c., all in immense variety, and at the usual very moderate prices.
FURS still selling at Summer prices.
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Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
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A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gentlemen's Elastic Boots best quality, 14s. 6d.
Ladies' and Children's equally moderate.
J. MURRAY'S,
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(near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets, in all sizes and qualities.
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ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
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(A quality rarely met with.)
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(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
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WINES MATURED IN WOOD.
Good Stout Port............ 28s per dozen.
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6-YEAR-OLD WHISKEY.
I have purchased from the executors of the late Mary C. Hart, six puncheons of the above old whiskey, in store as under:—

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Stored in 1853.	Stored in 1856.

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Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
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A New, Economical, and
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For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
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And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in cheapness. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
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Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing
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KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS,
together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
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Ivory-handled Table Knives, 12s, 16s, and 20s per dozen.
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Best bone-handled Table Knives and Forks, nearly equal to Ivory, 18s per dozen; strong Horn-handled ditto, 9s 6d, and 12s 6d per ditto, at
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General Ironmongery and Hardware Establishment,
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☞ The celebrated Army Razor at One Shilling—the money returned if not liked. Scissors and Penknives in large variety, and very moderate in price.

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J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'s assortment of the above is large, comprising the newest and most beautiful designs in Opal, Glass, and Ebony, mounted. Their Stock of the following is also very extensive, viz.:—
Table Cutlery, warranted;
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Prices very moderate.
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SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.
Forty different pattern rich Electro-plated Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, and Cream Ewer, gilt inside, at 50s, £3, £4, and £5 per set.
Sets of Four Corner Dishes and Covers forming eight best Electro-plated, £8.
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Richly Embossed Plated Candlesticks, 18s per pair.
First quality Plated Waiters, with Shields, 3s per inch.
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Ditto Tea Spoons, from 12s to 15s per doz.
Rich Plated Toddy Kettles, 25s each.
Ditto Hot Water Jugs, 20s to 30s.
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A general assortment of all the other articles usually made in Electro-Plate equally low. The strongest engagement can be given as to quality.
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Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
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Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
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Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other special Manures.
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FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
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Pillar do. do.,
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In this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
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Hair Mattresses Re-made.

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A magnificent assortment
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Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of
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Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the kingdom.
Business carried on in ST. ANDREW-STREET as usual.

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Turkish Baths on the most approved principle.
Warm, Shower, and Douche Baths.
J. F. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.
Testimonials can be seen in the Entrance Hall. One pronounces Mr. Alexander's Turkish Bath "the greatest of luxuries;" another, "is perfectly delighted with it;" a third, after repeated trials, "is fully convinced of its beneficial effects;" another states "that it surpasses in comfort and attention any he had hitherto taken;" an M.D. (75 years of age) states, "that he enjoyed it, and was refreshed by it, and felt persuaded its occasional use must be an excellent preventive of disease, no less than a remedy for many disorders."
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Just beyond Church-avenue.
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Adopt this safe, simple, and delightful mode of cure, which has been efficacious in unnumbered instances.

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Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Glenaux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
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Having completed their
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Have now a large additional Stock of
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Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
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Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath, Douches and Shower Baths.
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Administered with the greatest success in cases of
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Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind; Hence, as it is incomparable the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
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No extra charge.
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Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

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Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
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Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
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HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice, Licentiate, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The increasing stringency in the Money market, and the continued withdrawals of bullion, still act adversely on the Stock markets. The London closing quotations show a fractional falling off. In our local market there has also been a downward movement to about a similar extent, and no appearance of stability could be noticed.

In Banks—Nationals receded from yesterday's advanced rate to the extent of one-half per share, but closed steadily, and Royals were weak at a fractional decline. Bank of Ireland Stock and Hibernian Bank Shares were both offered for sale at their previous value, in each case, and Provincials were inquired for at £83.

No quotations were effected in Steam Securities today. Nominal rates were:—Atlantics, £5¼ to £5⅜ ½; British and Irish, £45½ to £46; and Dundalks (limited) £10¼ to £10½; and there were offers to buy Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares at last price.

The only business effected in Mines was that in Connorrees, which exhibited increased weakness; and at the reduced quotation more shares were procurable. General Mines were nominally £4¼ to £4½. There were sellers of Mining Company of Ireland Shares at an enhanced rate, and of Wicklow Coppers at last price.

In Miscellaneous no transactions are recorded, but there were offers to buy Alliance and Consumers' Gas, and National Insurance Shares. Patriotic Insurance were nominally £5¾ to £6.

In the Railway Market, much steadiness was observable, and an average amount of business was transacted. A re-action was apparent in Cork and Bandons, which continued to be offered at a decline of one-quarter on yesterday's advanced rate. Cork and Passage recovered one-eighth, but the advance was scarcely maintained. Dublin and Drogheda Thirds realised par and appeared steady, and Dublin and Wexfords again passed hands at £5 1s 3d. Great Southern Stock opened at yesterday's reduced price, but subsequently moved up to £113, at which, however, there continued sellers. Midland Great Western Shares, of both denominations, were also negociated; the quotation in the £50 shares being at last rate, and in the £25 Shares, at a fractional falling off. There were offers to sell Waterford and Kilkenny Stock.

The only change of value marked in Preference Securities is that in Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents., which were quoted at an improvement of 6s. 3d., per share. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, and Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. (redeemable), both changed hands at yesterday's quotations; the former continued on sale, and the latter appeared steady. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were again offered at last value, and Waterford and Kilkenny 6 per cent. Redeemable Stock was also on sale at an enhanced price. There were offers to sell Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. (3) and Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents, and there were buyers of Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A).

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92½	92½	92 92½	92	92¼
Ditto for Account	92½		92½ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	92¼ 92	92½
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92½	91⅞	91½ ⅜	91½	92½
Ditto for Account	92½	92½		91½ ⅜	91½ ⅜	92½
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 12.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	92
Ditto account, 8th November	92¼ 92
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91½ ⅜
Ditto for new account 8th November	
BANKS.	
National	64
Royal	27½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26s
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾ x d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10⅛
Dublin and Drogheda	
Thirds	25
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5⅛
Great Southern and Western	112½ 113
Midland Great Western	53½ x d
Do. Half Shares	26½ ½ x d
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¼
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent, redeemable	50¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 12th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 12.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	91⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ 93 92⅞
Account,	93⅛
New Threes	91⅞ ⅞ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	91⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	91⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 114½; Great Western, 75 4½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ⅝; Great Southern and Western, 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½; London and North Western, 100 101½; Leeds Northern, 59½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Midland Stock, 132½; South Eastern, 93½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 90½ ½; London and South Western, 95½ 4; Great Western 74½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 113½; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 52½ ¾; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank stock, 229; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been strong all morning at 94½ ½; little or nothing doing. Shares firm, and prices have improved particularly Midlands, Dovers, and Berwicks. Canadian shares firm, but very inactive. Lombards easier, ½ ½. Turkish (old), 70½. French very inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The extraordinary specie transactions now in progress have continued to exercise a depressing effect on the stock market, which has shown increased heaviness. The weakness in the English Funds did not extend to the Railway market. Midland stock rose 1½ per cent. In the Discount market to-day demand has been heavy at 4 per cent. On the Stock Exchange loans for short periods were in demand at 4 per cent., while the rate in November was 3½ per cent. There was an unprecedented large withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day; 400,000 in bars having been taken.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The Funds opened with a flat appearance, it being known that a very large amount of gold would be taken from the Bank for exportation. Consols at one time exhibited a fresh reduction of ⅛ to ¼ per cent., but finally closed the same as yesterday. The Share market was likewise depressed in the morning, but became firmer in the afternoon. British Railway Stocks continue to be remarkably well supported. Midland Railway Stocks has experienced a fresh rise of 1¼ per cent. Great Northern has fallen, owing to the decline in traffic. The demand for money was to-day rather pressing in all quarters. No business was done below 4 per cent., and the applications at the Bank were again heavy.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The rally which took place yesterday afternoon in the funds is firmly supported, although business is quiet. To-night's bank return is looked for with interest. The return of the Bank of France, published this morning, shows an increase of upwards of 2,800,000 in the bullion, owing, no doubt, to the drain in payment for corn. In the Railway Share market, the principal feature is a continuance of the extraordinary rise in Midland Stock, the fresh advance established to-day being no less than 1½ per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 12TH, 3 P.M.—The Bourse has been very firm, and inanimate. Rentes closed 69, or 15 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The heavy foreign demand for gold which has just sprung up has exercised an adverse influence on the prospects of the Money market, and has likewise assisted to cause the depression in the Funds which took place in the early part of the week, and which still continues. A sum of £67,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on Wednesday, and the large sum of £600,000 in gold is being taken out on account of the "Societe d'Escompte," for the establishment of branches in India and China, where the society proposes to compete with various English houses. For Spain, also, about £200,000 is required; and on yesterday there was an unprecedentedly large withdrawal of gold, £400,000 in bars having been taken. This drain is, however, expected to prove only temporary, but other calls are likely to be made on the bullion held by the bank, the grain payments having yet to be adjusted; and it is not thought improbable that the two next returns of the latter establishment will present very remarkable and seemingly unfavourable features. In the London discount circles money has been in brisk demand, and rates have risen, the general terms having been 4 per cent.; at the bank, also, the number of applications have been considerable, partly owing, no doubt, to the revenue payments about to be made; but in all quarters there was pressing demand for accommodation.

Wool—Prices are quoted 1s higher this week in our market. All hogget rates from 27s to 27s 3d; mixed, 26s 6d; and wedder, 26s. In the English woollen districts, also, prices are tending rather upward. In London the market is firm; and in Liverpool the demand is good for the finer qualities, but foreign, after the public sales, has become less active. The next public sales, in London, of Foreign and Colonial wool will, it is expected, commence about the second week in November. Some large arrivals have taken place during the past week from the Cape of Good Hope, which have augmented the quantity for the above date to about 31,000 bales, nearly half of which are from the above colony. The quantity of wool exported from the North-wall for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 187 bales and packs.

Cotton—The demand at Liverpool has been active during the week, with firm markets.

Hemp has improved in demand in London, and prices are quoted from £29 15s to £30; some parcels of Manilla sold at auction at £22 for common.

Metals—Trade has been inactive this week in the London market, and prices are quoted as unaltered. Scotch pig iron closed on yesterday at 52s 4½d.

Produce.—In the London market, on Wednesday, increased dulness was observable; the demand for sugar on that day fell off materially, and scarcely anything was done in coffee, in the absence of public sales. For rice, however, there was more inquiry, caused by unfavourable weather, but the business done in that article was not any way extensive. Tallow was forced up 2s per cwt. on the same day, solely, it appears, by the position of the "account" between speculative buyers and sellers, *bona fide* transactions having been on a very limited scale. The second day's sales of East India indigo, which took place on Wednesday, are thus reported by Messrs. H. W. Jewesbury & Co.:—

"Good desirable qualities of Bengal have gone rather dearer to-day; the lower sorts sold much the same as yesterday, but ordinary Oudes were cheaper. The sale progresses without animation, and large quantities have been withdrawn. No Madras or Kurpah to notice on to-day. 2,087 chests passed to-day, of which 292 chests were withdrawn, 210 chests bought in, and 585 chests sold. Total quantity passed, 3,448 chests, of which 1,272 have been sold, 1,676 withdrawn, and 500 bought in."

In Mincing-lane, on yesterday, the markets were dull, and except that the price of tallow again advanced, quotations remained much as they were; the following is the report of that day:—

Sugar.—The business was confined to 167 hhds West India, at about former rates; 160 hhds low to fine yellow Cuba at 41s 6d to 44s; 1,700 bags Siam low white, 45s; one lot, 46s 6d; good to fine yellow, 4s 6d to 43s 6d; and fine brown and low yellow at 38s 6d to 39s 6d—the last-named descriptions being the turn cheaper.

Coffee.—Beyond the sale of a floating cargo of good firsts Rio at 61s for the Baltic, nothing of interest transpired.

Cocoa.—102 bags Surinam were bought in at 70s to 75s; 289 bags Trinidad sold at 66s to 75s for grey to good red.

Rice met a more frequent inquiry, and 7,000 bags were reported to have been sold on the spot, besides a floating cargo. The reports were not, however, fully confirmed.

Green Fruit—Market bare of all kinds. A parcel of oranges from Madeira, the first arrival, sold by Keeling & Hunt, brought fair prices, considering the indifferent quality. Lemons improved in value. More doing in Barcelona nuts, owing to the bad condition of walnuts this season. The shipments of the new crop black Spanish will not be as early as expected.

Indigo—Low qualities of Bengal were a trifle firmer, but other descriptions went without improvement. 1,574 chests passed, of which 780 were withdrawn, 215 bought in, and 579 sold.

Drugs—Castor oil sold the turn cheaper, but otherwise the sales passed off without alteration, a fair proportion of the goods finding buyers.

Linseed Oil, 30s 9d per cwt.

Tallow—Market firm. Spot and all the year, 60s; December, 58s 3d to 58s 6d; January and March, 58s to 58s 6d. This article was influenced by the open account between the speculators, which caused the further advance of 1s above alluded to.

Provisions—Butter—In Thomas-street Butter Crane prices are quoted for firkins, firsts, 106s; seconds, 100s; and thirds, 94s per cwt.; cool butter, 10d to 1s per lb. Irish is in steady demand in London at late rates; an advance of 2s per cwt. was generally demanded at the beginning of the week, which, however, checked business. The quantity exported from the North-wall for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 6,383 firkins, 1 barrel, 8 boxes, and 11 casks. Bacon—Small supply at market, from harvest operations, and prices accordingly somewhat advanced temporarily. In the London market rates declined by about 2s at the commencement

of the week. Eggs, 8s 8d per 124 wholesale; retail, 9s to 9s 2d.

Cattle—There was no material change on yesterday, either in the Smithfield or in the London market. In the former place the market was somewhat less than on that day week, and quotations were generally unaltered, excepting that sheep were a shade higher, the supply being small. Beef, 42s to 63s per cwt. in sink; mutton, 6d to 7½d; veal, 7d per lb; pigs, 53s to 56s per cwt. In London the supplies of stock were only moderate, but all descriptions, notwithstanding, sold slowly, at Monday's prices. At Glasgow beef sold slowly, at late prices, but sheep were difficult to sell, at a slight decline in value. The exports from our quays for the week ended on Wednesday last comprised 3,292 head of cattle, 2,329 sheep, 983 pigs, and 30 calves.

Grain, &c.—The advices from America to the 28th ultimo represented that prices for breadstuffs had declined at New York, in consequence of reports which had been received about that time as to the state of the English markets, which reports were in a great degree unfavourable to shipments on speculation. Increased receipts, moreover, had led buyers to anticipate a fall in rates, but although the arrivals of grain from the interior, particularly wheat, were very large, the principal holders were, notwithstanding, not disposed to make concessions to the extent which purchasers seemed to expect, and the business transacting, therefore, at the starting of the mails, was not so large as would otherwise have been the case. The supplies of produce at the markets in the South of Europe continue on a liberal scale, and larger purchases of wheat and Indian corn have been made at Ibrail and Galatz, but ship room has been rather scarce, and freights high accordingly, and the latter circumstance has checked business. In the London market, trade, which had become quiet at the close of the past week, the turn of prices in some instances being rather in favour of buyers, assumed a firm tone at Wednesday's market, in consequence of the weather being wet, and all articles on that day had, of anything, an upward tendency; but, although holders were more confident, the increased arrival of foreign cargoes caused buyers to keep on the reserve, and no quotable change in prices took place. At Mark-Lane, to-day, in consequence of the foreign supplies of wheat continuing on a liberal scale, and the attendance being small, sales of this article were slow, at Monday's prices; but the arrivals of other foreign grain having been rather limited, barley sold readily at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d, and oats were also 6d dearer. At Liverpool the attendance at this day's market was large, and a good consumptive demand for wheat existed at Tuesday's rates, but flour was slow and unchanged, and Indian corn only in moderate request at a decline of 3d per quarter. With respect to these latter markets an opinion prevails that country millers have lately bought pretty freely at them, and that until their stocks are beginning to be exhausted, the demand will be limited. At our Corn Exchange to-day the market was firm, but not active. The supply of farmers' grain was large, but the new wheat shown was very inferior. There was no quotable alteration in prices from Tuesday last, but oats were, perhaps, a shade better, and barley met a good sale, and a fair business was also done in Indian corn:—White wheat, 29s to 34s; red do, 29s to 34s; barley, 16s to 19s; bere, 13s to 15s; oats, 12s to 14s; oatmeal, 15s to 17s; rapeseed, 29s to 32s; bakers' flour, 20s to 23s.

The foreign arrivals at our port, from Monday to yesterday evening, are confined to one vessel from New York, which was reported yesterday, containing 2,515 quarters of wheat, and 2,333 barrels of flour.

The arrivals at ports of call from the 2nd to the 8th instant, both days included, comprise 13 cargoes of wheat nine of Indian corn, one of beans, and four of linseed.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon markets small, which from the hurry of the harvest, advanced 2s per cwt. Prices—Old bacon, 66s to 68s; new bacon, 69s to 72s; middles, old, 68s; new, 64s to 66s; American bacon, 56s to 60s; cheeks, 44s; hams, 60s to 63s; long do., 76s to 80s; lard, 75s; per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 70s to 73s; old, 68s to 70s; hams, 58s to 63s; old, 56s to 58s. Cheeks, 42s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 1s per lb. Firkins, 98s to 106s per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 4s 6d each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 8s 8d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 9s 4d to 9s 6d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, Oct. 4—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s per cwt; second ditto, 100s; third ditto, 94s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Smithfield cattle market, Thursday—The supply of cattle at market to-day was very limited, and the demand consequently brisk. Increased prices were obtained for prime beasts up to 10s per head, and sheep advanced 2s each on last week's quotations. There was a general clearance of every descriptions of stock at the following rates:—Beef, 42s to 44s; top, 63s per cwt. in sink; mutton, 6d to 7½d per lb; veal, 7d; pigs, 53s to 56s per cwt. of 112lbs.

Potatoes—Downs, 3s 0d to 5s 6d per cwt; kemps, 5s to 6s 0d per do.

Herrings—Fresh, 4s per 100.

Oysters—2s 6d to 3s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—Hay market very large, with prices at from 2s 0s to 3s 10d per cwt; new straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per do.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second ditto, 8d; third ditto, 7½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s 6d per ton; furnace, 17s 6d per do.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 11th October, 19s 6d per ton. At Dublin market three Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—An advance of 1s per stone has taken place within the few days, chiefly on French account. Hogs, 27s to 27s 2d; wedder, 26s; mixed, 26s 6d per stone of 16lbs.

Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

We had a large supply of all descriptions of farmers' grain and a firm market at our Corn Exchange to-day. The quality of home-grown wheat continues very inferior, but we do not note any alteration in the currencies of Tuesday for it. Oats, without any advance in price, were easier sold than on that day. Barley also met rather a better sale. There was a fair business done in Indian corn at last quotations.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	29 0 to 34 0	Oatmeal	13 0 to 17s
Red do.	29 0 to 34 0	Rapeseed	29 0 to 32s
Oats	12 0 to 14 0	Bakers' flour	20 0 to 23s
Bere	13 0 to 15 0	Indian corn	37 0 to 39 0s
Barley	16 0 to 19 0	per 480lbs	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Oct. 6.
Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	58 3	Oats	25 1	Beans	48 11
Barley	39 8	Rye	39 1	Peas	39 10

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 0	Oats	26 5	Beans	49 2
Barley	37 3	Rye	39 11	Peas	40 2

Duty 1s.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
1436 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	27 0	35 0	31 9
3516 Oats do. 14 stone	12 0	14 6	13 3
200 Bere do. 16 stone	13 9	17 0	16 0
1332 Barley do. 16 stone	16 0	20 0	18 0
— Rape do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
643 Oatmeal cwt 8 stone	15 0	16 0	15 5

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 12.—Foreign arrivals liberal of wheat, but small of other grain and flour. Attendance small; slow sale; Monday's prices. Barley—Ready sale at 1s to 1s 6d advance on Monday. Oats in good demand at 6d advance. Flour quiet, at lower rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 12.—(Usborne's report.)—English wheat—old, same; new, difficult to sell. Foreign in increasing demand at Monday's prices. Floating cargoes, demand equal to the supply, at late rates. Flour quiet. Barley for grinding, fair demand. Peas and beans fully as dear. Oats—new, cheaper; old, fair.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 12.—Large attendance at this morning's market. Good consumptive demand for wheat about at Tuesday's rates. Four slow, but unchanged. Indian corn in moderate request, at a decline of 3d per qr.—Messrs Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 12.—Sugar—Market remains steady, clayed Manilla bringing 39s 3d. Rum in fair demand at full prices. Rice—No sales; market generally quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 12.—Sales of the week 92,120, including 20,610 on speculation, and 18,490 for export. Quotations for fair same as last Friday. Sales to-day about 10,000 bales. Market firm.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 12.—Old and dry new wheat, 1s lower. Other sorts, 2s to 3s lower. Barley, 1s lower.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 12.—White wheat, 23s to 32s 9d; red wheat, 24s to 31s; oats 11s 6d to 14s; barley 14s to 17s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 12.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 99s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 67s. 2,200 in market.

BELFAST CORN, OCT. 12.—Farmers' supplies liberal. Good demand for all descriptions. Wheat, 6d to 9d per cwt. lower; oats, unchanged; oatmeal, 6d lower. At the Corn Exchang only a limited business was done. Holders were firm, and there was no change in the value of any article.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate, the demand for all breeds ruled inactive at Monday's quotations. The show of sheep was rather limited, and most breeds were in very middling condition; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. The best old downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was tolerably good—moved off slowly, at late rates. There was a good demand for pigs, at very full prices; but milch cows commanded scarcely any attention. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality do, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; sucking calves, 19s to 25s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,175; cows, 140; sheep 6,872; calves, 380; pigs, 312. Foreign—Beasts 621; sheep, 1,200; calves, 220.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last.—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	58s 3d	39s 8d	25s 1d	39s 1d	48s 11d	39s 10d
Six weeks	60s 0d	37s 3d	26s 5d	39s 11d	49s 2d	40s 2d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	71,701	15,608	5,831	446	932	548

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, OCT. 13.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Katherine and Petruchio," "La Corde Sensible," "The Quiet Family," "Es Deux Aveugles," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free. IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles, Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 18.
	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.............. 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.............. 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you'll either find this Shop or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 66, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil.
PRICE 1s. 4d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
BROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET, of excellent quality.

GALWAY MANTLES
IN VARIETY,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Respectfully,
JOSEPH MANNING.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

WINTER OVERCOATS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
54, DAME-STREET.
NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING.
KENNY AND OWENS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.

SHOULD the Pope ever come to Ireland, Paul Cullen will be stripped of half his attractions. Yesterday, while the pageant was proceeding, he was almost a Pope. With five prelates of his creed in attendance, and some two or three hundred of his clergy in his train, he was much more than a Cardinal, always excepting the Cardinal Deacon of Sonino with the lustrous eyes. Paul Cullen might have stood for the portrait of Hildebrand or Gregory, or even for Julian the Second, if we could only find for him a Mirandola. In the dramatic portions of the ceremony Paul Cullen acted well. But when he spoke he failed. When he uttered denunciations against a writer in a London journal he forgot the position he was placed in. To interlard the deprecatory sentences of a funeral sermon with angry vituperation was the part not of a sorrowing prelate, but of a disappointed politician. Far more impression would have been produced had the services closed with the dying cadences of the requiem; for the auditory, wrapt in what had gone before, were rudely awakened from their reverie by the outbreak of anathema and maranatha.

The Roman Catholic Chapel in Marlborough-street is a spacious building. It is, from its structure, well fitted for those displays by which the Church of Rome knows so well to affect the feelings. It was dressed yesterday with considerable taste and skilful grouping. There were wreaths of *immortelles*, inverted arms and torches, escutcheons bearing appropriate texts from the Vulgate; there was a whole legion of priests, attired in the costume of their various orders; there was a catafalque with a trophy, and on the summit a too significant empty coffin. There was incense; and the subdued and muffled tones of the organ, the chaunting of priests, the blazing lights, and all the paraphernalia which could dazzle the senses or bewilder them. The ceremonies up to a certain point were well performed, and the display was a complete success, in the opinion of those who are the best judges of such a scene. As far as we can understand, the pageant was arranged in accordance with Parisian models; and though it had not the clash of arms or the rolling of drums so effective in continental displays, it would have been equally impressive if Paul Cullen had but practised the virtue of silence. For it must have grated on the ear, as the last tones of the music rolled away, to hear of "perfidious and heretical enemies;" of "a vile scribe who should hang his head for shame, and be for ever branded as a liar and calumniator;" of "the unhappy excommunicated King of Sardinia, who acted like a robber and an assassin;" of abuse upon "the infidel press of France and "the brutalised press of England;" of "pirates and "freebooters," &c., &c., not without the rock of St. Helena, and the vengeance executed upon Napoleon the First. These topics and such phraseology would be quite in keeping with a sympathetic meeting for the defence of the Papacy, an after-dinner speech at a political assembly, or a fiery leader in the Pike-them-all Gazette. But one would think that such themes were unfitted for an assembly intended to be solemn, in behalf of the dead. All this is very, very old; every street retailer of stale news has abandoned the hackneyed theme some months since. Has the Archbishop no Gil Blas to hint at "the proprieties" and to suggest that Mozart's requiem is not the fittest prelude for an inflammatory harangue. But we are utterly at a loss to know how many bodies the empty coffin was supposed to contain. Paul Cullen himself seems to have some misgiving on the point, for he says that a large proportion of the Irish were miraculously preserved. We knew, hitherto, but of three deaths, including that of the powerful gentleman who split a Sardinian in two with a wine pot. Yesterday we ascertained that a fourth had been slain by perfidious enemies. By a strange coincidence the *Freeman's Journal* published, yesterday, a letter from a Mr. O'Shaugnessy, a member of the Pope's Brigade, He was present at the storming of Perugia, and is now eating "black "bread, and not half enough of that same, with dirty "maccaroni and boiled cabbage," 500 feet above the level of the sea, at Genoa. Paul Cullen says the Irish Brigaders fought like Christian warriors. Mr. O'Shaugnessy says, "they "fought like devils for four hours and a half, "and then were sold by the General and the officers, "who surrendered the place." It is worth remarking that though these Irish fought like devils for four and a half hours against 20,000 Sardinians, John O'Shaugnessy says that but one of them was killed.

However the pageant has passed away, but we have Paul Cullen's harangue before us. We look in vain through it for one word of charity, one word of praise for the constitution which gives him the liberty he enjoys, or one word to inculcate order, loyalty, or Christian feeling on the mass of people he addressed. The whole scene, as it fades away like a dissolving panorama, leaves the impression that the respect which is ever felt towards the dead combatant has been abused to gratify the ambition of a living priest.

IN anticipation of considerable pressure upon the Poorhouses, and serious calls for out-door relief, the Poor Law Commissioners have issued to every union in Ireland an important circular. We published the document in its entirety yesterday; but it is as well to call attention to some of its leading clauses. The two causes of anticipated suffering, according to the Commissioners, are the failure of the potato crop and the deficiency of fuel. Both causes have arisen from the excessive wetness of the season. We believe that, as a general rule, especial care was taken this year in preparing the ground, in changing the seed, and in keeping the crop free from weeds. The continuous rains prevented the turf from being raised at the close of the summer, then the endeavour to save a late harvest engaged all the hands, and now it is all but impossible either to make or save the turf. It is satisfactory that the Commissioners do not express any apprehension of a dearth of cereals, but the loss of fuel alone will cause severe suffering to the poor.

The Commissioners warn the Poor Law Guardians of the necessity for making preparation in due time for an increased number of applications for relief. This will involve an increase in the number of officials. Of late years, as pauperism lessened, the number of officers was proportionably lessened, and the staff is not sufficient to meet a sudden pressure. The estimates, too, have been framed generally in accordance with those of the preceding year, and are consequently very low now. The Commissioners consequently recommend "that a liberal margin should "be allowed for the possible contingencies of the "season, to avoid, if possible, supplemental rates, or "taking contracts at disadvantage from the want "of funds."

Attention is called also to sanitary measures, which are as necessary for all domiciles as for poorhouses. The drains and sewers should be cleansed and put in order, every part of the workhouse should be limewashed, and ventilation should be secured, as far as practicable. Ample stores of bedding should be prepared, and plenty of clothing, lest the poor should contract or create infection by retaining their old garments in the workhouse.

The Commissioners also warn the Guardians to take care that the food and milk used in the workhouse should be of the best quality. How necessary a careful watch in this respect is, may be seen from what occurred in the South Dublin Union on Thursday. The wheaten bread was found to be quite uneatable, and the baker excused himself by saying that "he had no means to test the quality of the "flour until a batch or two were made!"

Probably, one of the most humane suggestions made by the Commissioners is that which recommends the extension of "out-door" relief in certain cases. The poor have a sort of horror of the workhouse. In the West, to enter a workhouse is looked upon as an indelible disgrace. The poor dread to be shut out of the world and separated from kith and kin. And so they sit by the hearth, suffering deep privation, until fever or other disease assails them, and then they are powerless to move. If out-door relief be judiciously given, a vast amount of misery will be saved to the poor.

We still look for some directions from our agricultural societies which may tend to preserve a portion of the diseased potatoes. A vast quantity of the tubers are merely "touched," and it would be most important if the farmers were enabled to turn even a portion of these to a better use than the feeding of pigs.

The *Times* on Roman Catholic Episcopal Letter-Writing:—

We are always reminded that a playbill, a pantomine advertisement, a placard of a horse-riding exhibition, a "selling off" announcement, and a description of the last invention in the way of razorstrops, waterproofs, cheap tailoring, and Naples soap, are not the lowest compositions in human language whenever we come across, in the press, the letter of an Irish Roman Catholic Bishop. These gentlemen are very fond of coming before the world, we presume under the notion that they make no bad figure in doing so. In particular, they appear to be under the impression that they can write English. Few events, accordingly, take place in the world which do not elicit a newspaper letter from an Irish Roman Catholic Bishop, and, of course, the great events which are now taking place on the Continent have that effect. Unfortunately, the greater the occasion is, the more grave the interest of the writer's communion in it, the more solemn and critical the issue, the more trivial, empty, frivolous, and vulgar, is the letter of one of this order. There is a saying that the English beggar sends his cast-off clothes to the German Baron; the German Baron, when he has done with them, to the Spanish Grandee. When a style has been cast off by every order of speaker in this country, when it has descended from the hustings orator to the tavern orator, from the tavern orator to the oracle at the bar, and from the oracle at the bar to the mountebank, it crosses the Channel, and is adopted as the best style of the Irish Romanist Bishop. He assumes it as his best holiday dress; he writes claptrap with the audacity of perfect innocence, and a hazy unconsciousness which no ray from the luminous centre of educated intellect has ever visited. There is a hesitation, a shrinking, in the using of this type of language in this country; if by any chance an educated man is in circumstances in which he finds it convenient to have recourse to it as a special and extraordinary instrument, he holds his breath as if he were letting out the contents of some odorous pipe, with the earnest hope that the organs of others may not be so fastidious as his own. But across the Channel the writer betrays no tenderness, hesitation, or symptom of mortal weakness. He shrinks from no inflation, he flinches at no climax. He is fortunate enough to think himself writing exceedingly well when he wields the phraseology which aspiring apprentices have generously handed over to his sole use, and the grander and more important the occasion the more does he talk fustian. It is not unusual for persons who indulge in this as their ordinary style to be subdued into something like good taste by great events. Nature is recalled, and resumes her seat for a time in the mind, at the invitation of overawing and chastising visitations of Providence in public or private life. But the Irish Roman Catholic Bishop then riots in froth; it is just the opportunity for it in his judgment, and he turns it to account in right earnest. He does not waste an iota of the happy occasion. He evokes every swelling, empty, and stilted phrase from the whole world of claptrap, and brandishes every weapon that the whole armoury of rant furnishes. He foams with platitudes, and mouths out all the big nonsense that the rest of the world has given up with the rapture of inspiration. He abandons himself with unsuspicious confidence to the stream of ready-made eloquence which the barbers' shops of this country have for some time voted obsolete. This is his way of being serious. In this way he does justice to the event. Is the Church of Christ in a perilous crisis, according to his idea, is it threatened with a severe and terrible calamity, is its very central seat attacked, is a majestic institution, which has for a thousand years been incorporated with its life and action, on the point of overthrow, and are the prospects of Christianity overshadowed with deep gloom—immediately begin to talk all the claptrap you can about "sweeping storms," "foaming waves," "the bark of St. Peter," "the tossed vessel," "the Holy Pilot steering it," "the powers of Hell," and "the malice of earth"—and, in short, all the conventional rubbish that you can think of?

We do not think ourselves the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope so important an event as Archbishop Cullen does—not so important even to his own Church—but we still think it deserves a better comment and a graver comment than it has got in Archbishop Cullen's letter to the "Religious Confraternities of Dublin," accompanying the Pope's reply to the condolences of the latter. Dr. Cullen, we dare say, does his best, but he can only rant and talk froth. A great event, a solemn event, an overwhelming event, only brings out his ready-made dictionary of manufactured triteness, his cornucopia of claptrap. There is certainly not a Methodist preacher in this country who could not write upon any event of sad interest and importance to his communion, and appealing on that ground to his religious feeling, and awakening solemn apprehensions, a letter of comment far superior in tone, style, and taste, to this empty and vulgar letter of the Metropolitan of the Irish Roman Catholic Church. We are compelled indeed, to make the remark, that whenever the Irish Romanist hierarchy figures in print, it is sure to betray infallible signs of a position altogether external to the educated intellect of this country. We speak plainly, because if this is their position it can only be to their advantage that they shold know it, and they should not live under the delusion that whenever they parade their vulgarities before the English public, as they are fond of doing, the exhibition produces any other effect upon the critic whom they challenge than the one which we mention. It is fortunate for the Pope that he has to write in Latin. Latin claptrap has, at any rate, a solemn rigidity which curtails its movements; it marches within a groove, and cannot toss its head and swing its arms about with the coarse liberty of a living language. Its stiffness is some guarantee for its respectability. Talking in Latin has somewhat of the same dignity attending it that not talking at all has, according to Solomon—it is a form of silence, because every sentiment is so encased in buckram that it may be said to inhabit a living sepulchre, and not to animate the body in which it is inserted. With respect to the substance of Dr. Cullen's communication, we can only remind him that "the powers of Hell" by whom "the Holy Father is assailed" are powers residing within the bosom of his own Church. The "powers of Hell" are certain high personages, who are still part of the *cœtus fidelium*, and are spiritual children of the Holy Father. We Protestants are only standing by as spectators. We have nothing to do with this attack on the temporalities of the Pope. We leave that to the sons of the Church. We have never been accustomed even to grudge the Pope his temporalities. Why should we grudge them to him? They do not interfere with any theory of ours. It is no controversial loss or disadvantage to us that the Pope is a temporal king, for we certainly do not see in Scripture any particular preference for that form of the Christian ministry; we can afford to let the crowd of Cardinals ride in gilded carriages. The whole spectacle of the Roman *Court* has, indeed, been rather a gain to Protestantism. The worly image, with all its associations of pride and earthly policy, has always scandalised the minds of religious Protestants, and they have appealed to it as a sign against the Roman Church. To confess the truth, it would rather put out a great many honest Protestants if the Roman Court were to go—they would lose a fine old bugbear and a favourite butt. Poverty makes strange bedfellows, and Archbishop Cullen's regrets will mingle with many a staunch Orangeman's.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Prince Regent and Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and their infant son, arrived at Coblentz, on 11th inst., at 3-30.

NUPTIALS OF THE LADY EMMA STANLEY.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

The marriage of the Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel the Hon. Wellington P. M. Chetwynd Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, was solemnised yesterday forenoon at Knowsley Church, situate about a mile and a half from the princely domain of the father of the [illegible] bride.

The early part of the morning was [illegible] threatening clouds; but about an hour before the [illegible] autumnal the house it cleared up, and turned out a bri[illegible] day.

Amongst the circle assembled at the hall for [illegible] the happy event were the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Ladies T[illegible] Talbot, Lord Royston, Colonel the Hon. E. and Mrs. Wilbraham and Miss Wilbraham, Hon. Mrs. R. Bootle Wilbraham and Hon. Misses Wilbraham (3), Colonel the Hon. Charles Stanley, the Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, the Rev. F. and Lady Elinor Hopwood and the Misses Hopwood (2), the Hon. Reginald Talbot, &c.

Owing, we are sorry to say, to the weakness the Earl of Derby is suffering from his recent severe attack of the gout, the noble earl was unable, on the interesting domestic event, to take an active part in the proceedings. So feeble is his lordship that he is compelled to keep his room. Indeed that unfortunate circumstance was the only drawback on the occasion.

As the weather turned out propitious a large congregation took place in the church, and was not confined to the villagers and inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood, but many came from Liverpool and the large towns in the vicinity to witness the solemnity. Among the prominent attendants were the Rev. E. and Mrs. Ashton and Miss Ashton, the Rev. M. Fielden, Captain Hornby, &c.

The bridegroom and his "best friend," Captain Lane, were first to arrive at the church, and were soon followed by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and other company staying at the hall. The last to reach the church were the Countess of Derby and the bride, accompanied by the Marchioness (Dowager) of Lothian and Lord Stanley, M.P.

In the approach to the church were stationed 20 of the girls educated at Lady Derby's school at Knowsley, all attired in pink and white dresses and straw bonnets with white ribbons. Each of the children had a basket of flowers, and, as the bride passed up the avenue, they scattered the path with their floral tributes. In the bridal train, attending as bridesmaids, were the Ladies Gertrude and Adelaide Talbot, daughters of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot; the Honourable Adela Wilbraham, cousin of the bride; Lady Alice Kerr, daughter of the Marchioness (Dowager) of Lothian; Lady Cecilia Molyneux, daughter of the Countess of Sefton, Miss Hopwood, cousin of the bride; and Miss Ada Wilbraham, also cousin of the bride. Lady Katherine Egerton was selected to form one of the bridal train, but her ladyship was prevented attending by her absence abroad. As the bride, conducted by Lord Stanley, M.P., passed to the east end of the church, excepting a pardonable curiosity on the part of the female portion of the congregation, a very creditable decorum was observed.

The wedding party having congregated in front of the communion table, the religious ceremony commenced. The Rev. F. Hopwood, rector of Winwich, uncle of the bride, officiated. The bride was given away by Lord Stanley, in the absence of the Earl of Derby.

After the ceremony had concluded, and the marriage was duly attested, the newly-wedded couple returned to Knowsley Park, being cordially cheered as they left the church.

The wedding party having repaired to Knowsley Hall, a sumptuous luncheon was prepared in the magnificent banqueting room, in which are hung the portraits of the long line of the noble house of Derby, commencing with the first earl and ending with the likeness of the late respected peer. Among the family and friends present were the Countess of Derby, Lord Stanley, and Hon. F. V. Stanley (Grenadier Guards); the Marchioness (Dowager) of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and Ladies Gertrude and Adelaide Talbot, the Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lord Royston, the Hon. Reginald Talbot, Colonel the Hon. Charles Stanley, Col. the Hon. E. T. Wilbraham, and Miss Wilbraham, and Mr. A. Wilbraham, the Hon. Mrs. Wilbraham (3), the Rev. F. and Lady Elinor Hopwood and Miss Hopwood, Captain Lane, &c.

At half-past two o'clock, after the affectionate congratulations of her relatives and friends, the happy bride departed with her husband from Knowsley to Blythe Hall, the Hon. Mrs. R. B. Wilbraham's seat, to pass the honeymoon.

In the breakfast-room of Knowsley were displayed the valuable presents of the bride, mementoes of royal and noble friends. Among the most pleasing, if not intrinsically most valuable, were handsome gifts from the chief domestics of Lord and Lady Derby's household, and a very pretty tribute from the choristers of Knowsley Church.

ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.—Latest Departures—The Countess of Clonmel, Lady Scott, Lord Downes and suite; Mr and Mrs La Poer La Teircere, Hon Percy Wyndham, and Mrs Montgomery and suite; Mr M'Corquodale, Mrs, and Miss M'Corquodale, Mr Allison, Mrs Allison, family and suite; Captain Croker, Mrs Croker, and family (7), and suite; Captain Doyle, Mrs Doyle, Mr LaHunte Doyle, Mr and Mrs Goodall, Mr and Mrs Peyton, Mrs Chenevix and Miss Baldwin, Mr and Mrs Barrington, Rev E Gore Kelly, Mr and Mrs Keeley, Messrs Cassidy, Gordon, Charley, Palin, Stapleton, Denton, Crawford, Powell, Roberts, Peacock, Boylan, Ricketts, Hampton, and Newton; Colonel Hawkins; Captains Hall, Turner, Warren, and Kellett.

The Church.

SERVCIES AND ANTHEMS FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Magnificat—Minchin. Anthem—By the Waters of Babylon—Stevenson, arranged by J. Robinson.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—Te Deum—King. Anthem—22nd Psalm—Mendelssohn.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.—Chant—Robinson E. Service—Arnold C. Anthem—I was glad—Purcell.

Thanks.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth, treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald for £4; and to Rev. Doctor Salmon for one guinea, being their respective subscriptions for 1859 and 1860.

From the Committee of the Dublin Mission to Friendless Females—X Y Z, per Bindon Scott, Esq., £5. Messrs Cannock, White, & Co., £5; and James Brown, Esq, £1 1s. per W J Stokes, Esq.

The Secretary of the Waldensian Aid Society begs to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Church Building Fund at Florence:—Miss Jane Hunt, per Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, £2 10s; Mr. Hamilton O'Hara, £1; E Batty, Esq, £1; A Friend, 15s; Miss Lee, 5s; Dennis Kelly, Esq, 5s; Robert Lean, Esq, M D, £2; Hon Mrs Lefroy, 10s; the Earl of Radnor, £25; Sir Matthew Blackiston, £1; Mrs M'Causland, 10s; Miss Griffith, £1.

The Army.

No. [illegible] 10 Company 96th Regiment, under the command of Captain [illegible] G. F. C. Bray, marched from Ship-street Barracks to the R[illegible] Royal Barracks, yesterday afternoon, to occupy quarters.

Bands to [illegible] perform at Kingstown during the ensuing week, viz.:—

The band o[illegible] the 60th Rifles will perform at Kingstown on Monday, the 1[illegible]th instant, from 3 until 5 o'clock, p.m.

The band of t[illegible] the 96th Regiment will perform at Kingstown, on Wednesday, th[illegible] 17th instant, from 3 until 5 o'clock, p.m.

The band of the [illegible] 1st Dragoons will perform at Kingstown, on Saturday, the 20[illegible]th instant, from 3 until 5 o'clock, p.m., weather permitting.

DEATH OF SIR HARRY SMITH.

With deep regret we ch[illegible]ronicle to-day the death of one of Britain's ablest and most distinguished veteran generals, the valiant and amiable Sir [illegible] Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B. The melanchol[illegible]y event, which had been for some time expected, occurred yesterday morning, at his town residence.

To record the facts of his life is [illegible] to pronounce his panegyric. The brilliant array of these which [illegible] for a period exceeding half a century, was interwoven with [illegible] his country's history, is detailed as follows in Hart's Army List:—

"Sir Harry Smith served with the [illegible] Rifle Brigade at the siege, storm, and taking of Monte Video, [illegible] under Sir S. Auchmuty, and at the assault upon Buenos Ayres [illegible] under Brigadier General Craufurd. Employed with the troops in Spain under Sir John Moore, from the battle of Vimiera to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. Emb[illegible]arked for the Peninsula under Major-General Robert Craufurd [illegible] in 1809; was seriously wounded in the action upon the [illegible] bridge of the Coa near Almeida. Commanded a company in [illegible] Massena from the Lines of Lisbon; at the actions of R[illegible] to Condeixa, and Foz d'Arouce. Appointed Brigade-Major [illegible] the 2nd Light Brigade in the Light Division, and was present in the action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and storm of Badajos, battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, attack of the heights of Vera and passage of the Bidassoa, battle of Sarre, attack upon the position of St. Jean de Luz and heights of Arcangues, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse. Appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the troops under Major-General Ross destined against Washington, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg and destruction of Washington. Brought home despatches, and went out again immediately under Sir Edward Packenham, and was present at the attack upon the enemy's lines near New Orleans. After the death of Sir Edward he was appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Lambert, commanding the Army, and was present at the siege and taking of Fort Bowyer. Appointed Assist.-Quarter-Master-General to the 6th Division of the Army under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he was appointed D. Q. M. General at the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division under Sir Benjamin D'Urban throughout the operations against the Kaffir tribes in 1834 and 1835. In 1840 he proceeded to the East Indies as Adjutant-General, and was nominated a K.C.B. for the action of Maharajpore, in which battle he was present as Adjutant General; and for his distinguished services in the campaign on the Sutlej and brilliant victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal, he was nominated G.C.B. and afterwards created a Baronet. Finally, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, he attacked and defeated the rebel Boers at Boem Plaats, 29th August, 1848. Sir Harry received the war medal and twelve clasps.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K C B, to be commander-in-chief at Devonport, vice Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K C B, superseded on account of ill health.

Lieutenant Henry W Mist, to be flag lieutenant to Rear-Admiral R F Stopford, for temporary service.

Surgeon Daniel J Duigan, to the Mersey.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

CAPUA—VICTOR EMMANUEL'S MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, OCT. 11.—There was a cannonade under the walls of Capua on the 9th instant, and the Garibaldians gained fresh positions. Hostilities were suspended for 24 hours in order to bury the dead. The cannonade recommenced on the morning of the 10th. The settlement affairs of Naples have improved, and the public funds have risen. King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Grattamore, where his head-quarters are established.

ITALIAN POLICY OF NAPOLEON III.

The Paris letter in the *Daily News* point out that by the policy of the Emperor Napoleon, the troops of Francis II. are encouraged to make a desperate resistance, instead of laying down their arms, which they would have been very likely to do if the victory of Volturno had been closely followed up by a Piedmontese army. The Emperor is also accused, under the pretext of defending the Pope, of flooding Italy with French troops, to the great and manifest disparagement and complication of the Italian cause.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The rise on the Paris Bourse yesterday was attributed to the anticipation of a semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel*, recommending a Congress on the affairs of Italy. It was said its publication had met with much opposition in the Councils of Ministers. The two evening organs of the French Government both betray an equally hostile spirit to the Italian cause. The *Patrie* enlarges upon the immense strength of Francis II, and the impossibility of the forces of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel united making at present head against him. The *Pays* admits that the advance of the Piedmontese troops to Naples is delayed by the circuitous route they are compelled to take, in consequence of the French troops posted on the Roman frontier.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, OCTOBER 12.—The Marquise de Turgot is about to proceed to Paris on six months' leave. A French note has arrived here, relative to the affair of the French flag which was insulted at Leo[illegible].

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—It is semi-officially announced that the French and English Plenipotentiaries will to-day sign a convention, containing a new series of articles inserted in the French Customs Tariff. Refined sugar will be taxed 40f. per 100 kilogrammes. The import duty on machines, &c., will be reduced to 9f. per 100 kilogrammes. The duties on earthenware will be a *maximum* duty of 20 per cent., which in four years will be reduced to 15 per cent. Ordinary pottery will be subject to a reduced duty, and porcelain to a duty of 10 per cent.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 12.—The packet from Constantinople of the 3rd inst. has arrived here. Her voyage had been retarded by a hurricane. The Grand Vizier was expected to return shortly to the Divan, but he persisted upon taking his departure again for Europe on a financial mission. The Governor of Saida had arrested the Dutch dragoman. Two Dutch frigates having threatened to bombard the town, the dragoman was released.

DRUMCONDRA ALMS-HOUSE.—An appeal to a benevolent public is intended to be made, in Drumcondra Church to-morrow, on behalf of the above-named charitable institution, for the meritorious claims of which we would refer to the simple recital contained in our advertising columns.

PRAYER AND PRAISE.—Among the subjects for Prayer and Praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1.) For a religious revival in the city of Dublin; for a blessing on the Metropolitan Mission, and that all classes may be united in the bonds of Christian love. (2.) For the freedom of the pulpit, that the judges of the land may "judge righteous judgment," and that the "Word of God may have free course, and be glorified" among the clergy and people. (3.) For the inhabitants of Dublin, that they may "remember the Lord's Day to keep it holy." (4.) For the Empire of Britain, that she may use all the means and opportunities within her power, and all her modern discoveries, to diffuse the light of the Gospel throughout the habitable globe, and that her people may be an example of Christian union, love, and peace.

THE PULPIT.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. J. B. Smyth, the popular preacher from Belfast, will preach—subject: "Close of the Final Scene;" and on Wednesday next the Rev. Hugh Hanna, also a popular preacher from Belfast, will preach at eight o'clock p.m.

BIBLE MEETING.—The fortieth annual meeting of the Bray Auxiliary to the Hibernian Bible Society was held yesterday, in the Infant School. The chair was taken at two o'clock by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Meath. On the platform were the Hon. Judge Crampton, Revds. E. Whately, J. W. Hacket, Hon. Secretary o the County Wicklow Auxiliary; J. F. Drought, and W. Packenham Walsh, who attended as a deputation from the parent society. The meeting was addressed by the right rev. chairman, followed by the Rev. J. W. Hacket, who read some extracts from the report, and gave some details of the working of the society in the parish and neighbourhood of Bray. The Rev. W. P. Walsh gave a most interesting and encouraging account of the success of the Rev. Mr. Moon's system of teaching the blind to read, and said that the British and Foreign Bible Society had printed in embossed characters, for the use of the blind, portions of the Scriptures in forty-one languages. He also produced a copy of St. John's Gospel, which cost, he said, six shillings and sixpence. The Rev. J. F. Drought shortly addressed the meeting, and alluded to the wonderful way in which Italy had been opened up for the circulation of the Scriptures. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the Doxology.

INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest on the body of an old woman, named Mary M'Cann, who was found drowned yesterday morning in the river Liffey, at Halpin's Pool. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

SHEEP-STEALING.—About the end of the last month, or the beginning of the present, a large number of sheep have been stolen off the mountains near Enniskerry. A farmer, named Wm. Williams, of Ballybrew, has lost thirty-one, and his nephew, Robert Williams, of the same place, is minus fourteen.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—MEETING TO CONFER DEGREES.

The annual meeting to confer degrees upon the successful students of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was held yesterday, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, in the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady. There was a numerous attendance, and amongst those present were :—

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, Lord Viscount Gough, the Chief Secretary, Mr Cardwell; Dr Corrigan, Sir Robert Kane, F R S, President Queen's College, Cork; G Johnstone Stoney, M A, F R A S; Rev P S Henry, D D, President Queen's College, Belfast; Robert Adams, Esq, M D; Professor Geoghegan, M D, Royal College of Surgeons; the Right Hon John Hatchell, Colonel La Touche, the Very Rev the Provost, Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms; the Right Hon the Attorney-General, Mr Hatchell, Private Secretary; Colonel Doyle, Dr Churchill, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Sir Thomas Wyse, Captain Knox, *Irish Times*; Mr Godkin, Francis William Brady, Esq, Q C; Professor Murray, M D, Royal College of Surgeons; Charles Hemphill, Esq, Q C; Dr Maypother, Dr Benson, Dr Brown, David Ross, Esq, LL B; Dr Shaw, T C D; Mr P Gardiner, Dr Ryan, Dr Dill, Moderator Presbyterian Assembly; Alderman Atkinson, L N Elrington, Esq, Professor Arnold, &c, &c.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor then rose and said—In opening the proceedings of this meeting, at which, in the absence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, it will be my duty to confer upon the successful candidates from the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the degrees and diplomas of the Queen's University in Ireland, I have the gratification of being able to announce that the number of the students who have passed our several examinations for the current year exceeds that of those so distinguished on any previous occasion, and is very much in advance of that of 1859; the largest former number, that of the year 1858, having been 76, while that of 1860 amounts to 80, and in which I find an increase of 22 over according to a recent arrangement made by the Senate to facilitate the acquisition of medical degrees by students who had completed the necessary courses of education, and might for special objects in relation to the public service desire to pass the required examination at the earliest period, without necessarily qualifying themselves for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which will then just be conferred upon them. At the examination concluded, thirteen students have also entitled themselves to that degree, and we are therefore about to confer it on the entire number of twenty-one. One hundred of our former graduates will be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws; five have been successful in the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; three for that of Bachelor of Laws, and twenty-four in that for the Bachelorship of Arts. For the diploma in Engineering, five have passed the necessary examination; two have also succeeded in that for the diploma of Agriculture, and eighteen have passed their first medical examination, preliminary to that in which, in a future year, I trust they will prove equally successful, when seeking the degree of Doctor in that faculty. The total number of those whose names were sent in as candidates for examination at this period was somewhat larger, being 132, but of these a considerable number failed to present themselves before the examiners, and a few—nine in all—although coming forward for examination, have not been found by the examiners to be sufficiently qualified. I trust that on a future occasion they will appear before us with far better success. In addition to the satisfaction derived from this increase in the number of our candidates, I am happy to be able to add that our examiners generally testify to a high standard of qualification being evinced, as well by those who have competed for special honours, as by the entire class of successful students. (Applause.) The University honours, consisting of exhibitions and pecuniary prizes, have been attained by 25 of the students present at the examinations, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to assent to the request of the Senate that he would personally deliver to the successful candidates those gratifying evidences of their abilities and industry. (Applause.) Six graduates of other universities have been admitted by the Senate to take corresponding degrees in this, which will accordingly be conferred upon them. Rejoicing, as I do, in these proofs of our successful progress, and feeling justified in believing that the Queen's Colleges and University may now be spoken of as fully established institutions, I shall not trespass on the time of this assembly by observations or comments which, on former occasions of similar meetings, I felt myself at liberty, if not bound, to submit to public notice, on the internal arrangements and distinguishing features of the Colleges, their courses of education, the excellence of their professors, and their system of moral and religious discipline. I have on more than one occasion entered at length into the exposition of these important topics. I no longer feel it necessary to do so. The Colleges have now attained a position which in itself commands, and attention and approval; while the numbers of their students are steadily progressive, and the degrees of this University have attained a high place in the scientific, the literary, and the professional world. (Applause.) There are two subjects, however, connected with our duties in the work of education to which I have more particularly to attend at the present time. One relates to the courses of instruction in the Queen's Colleges and the examination preparatory to our University degrees; the other to a much wider circle of instruction, in which the public at large may take greater interest, and from which, I trust, no small benefit will accrue to a numerous class of educational institutions. At more than one of our meetings in this Hall, I have, in addressing the assemblies then convened, adverted to complaints and objections which had been made in the course of collegiate studies and University examinations prescribed for our first degree—that of Bachelor of Arts—on the ground that those courses were in themselves oppressively heavy, and that the single examination for the degree comprised too many of the subjects so to be studied. The consideration of those complaints has for a considerable time occupied, as it deserved, the serious attention of the Senate; and, after long and repeated discussions, and an examination of various schemes submitted by the collegiate authorities and professors for a new arrangement and classification of the courses of study, and a division of the examinations, the Senate has been enabled to form an ordinance upon these most important matters, which has received the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and was promulgated in the early part of the current year. As it has been extensively made known to the collegiate authorities and students who are it more immediately concerned, and is published in the Calendar of the Queen's University for 1860, it is unnecessary for me to notice its provisions in any detail; it may be sufficient here to say that it has been framed with an earnest desire on the part of the Senate to meet with reasonable objection to the severity of the former requirements, and to lighten as much as may be fairly conceded to the student the study of the several courses which are still imperatively necessary; but at the same time to preserve, so far as might be possible in its integrity, a full and sufficient course of instruction and examination adequate to the completion of a sound academic education. (Applause.) Some persons of great experience, and whose opinions are entitled to high consideration, have thought that in these changes more importance has been attached to particular branches of the courses than they intrinsically deserve; but, on the whole, I believe the arrangements made are such as are the best suited to the entire body of collegiate students, while to those to whom peculiar attention to the study of any particular subject may be requisite, with a view to their future destination, ample opportunity is afforded, and encouragement given, for the pursuit of such special instruction. A further important regulation of this new ordinance provides for a preliminary University examination at the end of the second collegiate session. This examination will be a Greek, Latin, and modern Continental language, and mathematical science; and the students who may pass it successfully will be qualified on the competition of the third college session to become candidates for examination for the degree, for which examination a range of all the subjects of study pursued in the college is prescribed for a selection within definite limits, so as to materially diminish the weight and number of those in which the first qualification of the student will be so required. The combined result of the two examinations will, in truth, exhibit an adequate test of the acquirements of each candidate in the most important branches of learning, while by the division he will be enabled in the successive periods to give his entire attention to the business of each course at the appropriate time. In the observations which I made in our meeting in 1858, alluding to the report of the commissioners of inquiry into the endowed schools in Ireland then recently published, I noticed as one of the means of improvement in middle-class education the examinations then lately established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and which had been holden in that year in important places in England. (Applause.) Those examinations were referred to by the commissioners with strong commendation, and they suggested also the organisation within the Queen's Colleges of a sound and comprehensive collegiate and university education for members of those classes who might not need or desire a higher academical position. I then expressed my hope that we might be able to follow Ireland the example set to us by the highest Universities, and stated that I was convinced that such a system would do much to elevate the standard of our ordinary school education for all classes; and, in regard to the schools of public endowment, that it would go far to supply motives for improvement in the teachers, and to correct the deficiencies of inspection. The subjects thus alluded to have received due consideration by the Senate of the Queen's University; and I hold in my hand a copy of their ordinance of the 30th January in the present year, approved of by his Excellency, which provides for the establishment of a diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts on matriculated students of the Queen's Colleges, at the expiration of two sessions of studies, and on their passing a university examination in certain important branches of literary and scientific learning. The same ordinance provides for the holding of examinations of candidates not members of the University, the first of which will commence on Tuesday, the 11th of June, in the year 1861. They will be held in Dublin, and in the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and simultaneously in other places if it be requested and found expedient. The detailed programme of these examinations will be found in the University Calendar of 1860, and will also be supplied by our secretary to all persons desirous of information on the subject. It is one of much interest to all engaged in the business of education, whether as committees or other authorities of public schools, or as masters of private establishments; and I very earnestly commend it to their early attention, trusting that the Senate of the Queen's University will soon have reason to congratulate itself and the public on the success of this attempt to bring the means of education placed in their hands to bear with advantage on the whole body of public in[illegible]y, and so to attain an end of the first im[illegible]portance—that of the elevation of the standard of middle-class education in Ireland. Having thus adverted to the matters of interest in our university and collegiate proceedings for the past year to which it seemed to me that public attention might fitly be directed on the present occasion, I shall conclude with a brief summary, by way of retrospect, of what has been accomplished in these institutions in the short period of their existence. The Colleges were first opened for the reception of students in the year 1849, and it is only eight years since the first meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University to confer degrees was held in this hall. (Applause.) In the Colleges the total number of matriculated students, including those of the current collegiate years, has amounted to 1,433; the number of students who have not matriculated, but who have resorted to the Colleges for instruction in various branches of knowledge, has been 570. (Applause.) Thus very nearly 2,000 individuals have entered those institutions either in matriculated or non-matriculated students, in, I may say, the first years of their existence, and the numbers attending the superior classes in the Colleges in this year is 546. (Applause.) In the University we have, in the eighth year of its action, admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, including those presented to us to-day, the total number of 198; that of Doctor of Medicine, 93; and to that of Master of Arts, 32. We have granted to two the degree of Doctor of Laws, and to 11 that of Bachelor in that faculty. The names of 356 graduates, in each of the various degrees, have thus been placed on the roll of the University of our minor distinctions of diplomas in engineering, law, and agriculture, have been conferred respectively on 47 students. In regard to the most important of the social relations of the community—perhaps I must rather, though reluctantly, say the most prominent of their differences—that which arises from the varying forms of religious worship, the number of the collegiate students represent all the classes into which, in this particular, our population stands divided. The members of the Established Church, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans, the Covenanters, the Independents, the Seceders, the members of the Society of Friends—all in greater or less proportion, as might be expected from their relative numbers in the country—have had, and have their representatives in this common body of associated students, and the general benefit of our collegiate and university system, as they have been freely offered to all classes of our fellow-subjects, have, I am glad to say, been thus freely accepted and enjoyed. That they have well profited by the courses of instruction thus established under the able and learned professors who direct and superintend their studies, experience has fully demonstrated; and that those courses are well designed to fit the student for whatever may be his future career in arts or science, professional, official, or literary, a like experience may, I think, be confidently appealed to. (Applause.) In the examinations annually held in this Hall the most searching tests of the acquirements of the candidates for degrees and diplomas are constantly applied and successfully encountered; and in the results of the competitive examinations for the public service, to which I have always felt so much pleasure in alluding, an amount of success has attended the students of the Queen's Colleges with which the presidents and professors may feel the highest satisfaction. (Applause.) The last instance of this cheering success occurred in the most important of all these examinations—that for the Civil Service of India in the present year. In that examination the fourth place among 135 candidates was obtained by Mr. Charles M'Minn, a student of the Queen's College of Belfast; and the fifteenth by another student of the same College, Mr. John Porter, who distinguished himself also as being the highest in mathematics of the whole class of 135. Mr. James O'Kinealy, of the Queen's College of Galway, obtained the twenty-third place, and is also distinguished as being the second of the class in mathematics. Mr. Thomas Smyth, of the Queen's College, Belfast, who also obtained a place, stands first of all the class in natural science. Mr. Robert Speedy, also of the Queen's College, Belfast, but whose earlier collegiate sessions were passed in that of Cork, and Mr. David Park, also of Belfast, obtained places at that examination, and at the examinations in law, in the Inns of Court in London, held this year, Mr. James Wilson, of the same College, and who is about to be admitted to-day to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, has obtained the very important prize of a three years' scholarship. As regards one great benefit of our collegiate system, I have on former occasions, from this place, expressed my sincere conviction, and endeavoured as best I could, to uphold its importance and demonstrate its value—the lesson of mutual forbearance, charity, and good-will, which is silently but surely taught in their common studies and pursuits of the youth of all the distinctive forms of religious belief of which our community consists. I cannot anticipate that the feelings thus created and fostered will not have its appropriate results, or that the great lesson thus imbibed will pass away as the student emerges from the small world of his college into the larger sphere of general society. It is a much greater circle that he will find the true value of the lesson thus acquired—a value increasing in importance to himself and to others as the circle expands. He will recognise in it, as he advances, the guiding principle of all civil and religious liberty—a principle of social science—as in this sense I may venture to use the term—fairly worth all the rest—one which has no bounds to its expansion—no limits to its application!

"In faith and hope the world will disagree.
But all mankind's concern is charity."

Having this conviction, the students will not, I trust, let it rest in mere personal feeling, or rise in higher than speculative opinion. He will carry it with him into the business and duties of the world, remembering that while opinions are the fruit of thoughts, they bear in them the seeds of action—that right and just convictions like this should be advocated, supported, and advanced by him who holds them—and they should be the rule and guide of his own actions in every relation—and that, joining with all who share them, he should aid those worthy allies by his encouragement and assistance, helping them, as it may be, to positions where their common views may be better and more widely carried out for the universal good. In our congratulations or present success let us not relax our exertions to promote the future progress of these noble institutions. In that progress I entertain the fullest confidence—collectively, as regards the great body of the students who I anticipate will resort to their provincial colleges; individually, in the more distinguished career those among them who, seeking fame and fortune in the wider regions of the world, may elevate the reputation of their schools of learning, and illustrate the genius of their country. (Applause.) Even as the Senate echoed to the triumph of Irish eloquence, too often has the battlefield witnessed the impetuous onset of Irish valour; wherever the banners of the empire have been advanced the support of Irish hands has helped to bear them forward—wherever a cause dear to their feelings or to their sense of duty has enlisted them in its support, the lifeblood of our countrymen has been poured out in defence of that they deemed to be the right, and in such a cause, under every change, in the extreme moment of its greatest peril, they exhibit the unflinching courage of a chivalrous devotion. It is for the statesman to direct these elements of greatness aright, to enlist the feelings and sympathies of a people so involved in the service and preservation of this nation. Be it our part to point to them the ways of success in the more tranquil fields of learning, and it is those paths to give native genius ample aid in the developments and progress. (Applause.) Let us hope that worthy triumphs in this great cause will attend upon our labours, and that the talents and energies of our countrymen, so directed, will enable them henceforward to assume and hold as high and honourable places in every dominion of science, literature, and art as hitherto it has been their boast to occupy in the more exciting regions of eloquence and arms. It only remains for me, at the conclusion of the official proceedings of the day, to tender to your Excellency the grateful thanks of the Senate and of the authorities and students of the Queen's Colleges for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon this meeting by the high sanction of your presence, and the kind assistance you have given to a very interesting portion of our duties on the present occasion. We feel assured that your Excellency sympathises in all our views, and participates in our best aspirations for the success of that united education so much which has been entrusted to the institutions that brought under your notice; and that so long as our august founder, her gracious Majesty, shall be pleased to entrust the government of Ireland to your hands the Queen's University and the Queen's Colleges will receive from your Excellency the cordial support by which they have already so largely profited, and for which we have so often had the satisfaction of tendering to your Excellency, as we now tender, our grateful thanks. (Loud applause.)

The following degrees and honors were then conferred by his Excellency on the successful candidates who were severally called up by the Secretary, Mr. G. J. Stoney:—

DEGREES.

Timothy O'Brien O'Feely, LL D, Galway; Thomson Wyville, LL D, University of Aberdeen, *ad eundem*; James Valentine Browne, M D, University of Aberdeen, *ad eundem*; Henry Burden (B A), M D, Belfast; William John Busteed, M D, Cork; William H B Clapp, M D, Cork; William Hill Chinn, M D, Galway; George Cooper, M D, Cork; Richard B Davidson, M D, Belfast; Edward Divers, M D, Galway; Usher Beare Eaton, M D, Cork; Alfred Augustus Gore, M D, Galway and Cork; Francis Bernard Hurley (B A), M D, Galway; William H Jones, M D, Cork; William Kingsley, M D, University of St Andrew's, *ad eundem*; J Henry Lawson, M D, Galway and Cork; John Sampson Levis, M D, Cork; Thomas B Morisey (B A), M D, Cork; Courtenay Nedwill, M D, Belfast; Francis Ronayne O'Kearney, M D, Cork; Matthias O'Keeffe, M A), M D, Cork; Richard Read, M D, Cork; Isaac Cromie Saul, M D, Belfast; Hugh Willis Thomson, M D, Belfast; William James Wilson, M D, Belfast, John M'Crea, (B A, M D), M A, Belfast; George Yielding M'Mahon, (B A), M A, Galway; William Todd Martin, B A, Belfast; Robert J Mitchell (B A), M A, Galway; Charles F Reichel, M A, University of Dublin, *ad eundem*; Michael Seymour (B A), M A, Cork; G Johnstone Stoney, M A, University of Dublin, *ad eundem*; Hugh Hyndman (B A), LL B, Belfast; John O'Regan (B A), LL B, Cork; James Wilson (B A), LL B, Belfast; John Anderson, B A, Belfast, William Sinclair Boyd, B A, Belfast; Daniel Browne, B A, Cork; Joseph Wallace Chestnut, B A, Belfast; Arthur P Cleary, B A, Cork and Belfast; Charles Cunningham Connor, B A, Belfast; Robert Donnell, B A, Belfast; William Griffith, B A, Galway; Alexander Hamilton, B A, Belfast; Hugh Smiley Kane, B A, Belfast; Richard M'Auliffe, B A, Galway; John Samuel M'Intosh, B A, Belfast; John M'Kane, B A, Belfast and Galway; James Alexander M'Mullen, B A, University of London, *ad eundem*; George M'Waters, B A, Belfast; Bernard Gustavus Norton, B A, Galway; Charles O'Hara, B A, Galway; Thomas O'Hara, B A, Galway; John O'Regan, B A, Cork; John F Popham, B A, Cork; Pierce G Power, B A, Cork; Henry Sadleir Ridings, B A, Cork; Robert M'Gowan Sommerville, B A, Belfast; D M'Mullen Teatro, B A, Cork; Francis Henry Woodrow, B A, Cork.

Diploma in Elementary Law—Michael Richard Barry, Cork.

Diploma in Engineering—James Heron, Belfast; Leslie Jones, Cork; William M'Cleary, Belfast; Robert John Sterling, Cork; Joseph Unkles, Cork.

Diploma in Agriculture—Llewellyn Bland, Cork; Thomas Wilson Strangman, Cork.

Previous Medical Examination—Richard Barret, Cork; Acheson George Bartley, M A, Belfast; the Hon Barry J Bingham, Edward R Blackett, John R Burke, Galway; Richard Carroll, Galway and Cork; John Norman Davis, Galway; Charles Evans, Galway; Valentine Godsberry, Galway; James Hutchison, Galway; John Hamilton Moore, Galway; Robert L Moorhead, Belfast; Stephen O'Sullivan, Cork; Robert Potter Cork, and Galway; John Henry Loftus Stoney, Galway; George Shannon, Belfast; James R Swanton Cork; Joseph Whitaker, Belfast.

HONORS.

(The honours which are marked a are of equal rank. The names are arranged alphabetically.)

Honor—with the Degree of M.D.—a William H Clinn, third, Galway; a Edward Divers, third, Galway; a John Sampson Levis, third, Cork.

Honors with the Degree of M.A.—a John M'Crea, first in experimental and natural science, Belfast; a William Martin, first in English logic and metaphysics, Belfast; a Robert Mitchell, first in ancient and modern languages, Galway; a T MacMahon second in ancient and modern languages, Galway.

Honor with the Degree of LL.B.—James Wilson, first, Belfast.

Honors with the degree of B A—a Joseph W Chestnut, first in natural sciences, Belfast; a C Charles Connor, first in chemistry, Belfast; ditto, third in modern languages; a Robert Donnell, first in English, Belfast; ditto, first in jurisprudence and political economy; a Michael M'Auliffe, first in modern languages, Galway; ditto, fourth in classics; a John M'Kane, first in logic and metaphysics, Belfast and Galway; a Charles O'Hara, first in experimental physics, Galway; ditto, second in chemistry; a John F Popham, first in mathematical physics, Cork; ditto, second in chemistry; a Henry B Mishop, first in mathematics, Cork; ditto, third in mathematical physics; a Daniel Browne, second in modern languages, Cork; a Arthur P Cleary, second in classics, Cork and Belfast; a Alexander Hamilton, second in English, Belfast; ditto, third in classics; a Hugh S Kane, second in natural science, Belfast; a George M'Waters, second in mathematical physics, Belfast; ditto, third in mathematics; a Thomas O'Hara, second in logic and metaphysics, Galway; ditto, second in jurisprudence and political economy; ditto, third in English; a John F Popham, second in experimental physics, Cork; a Pierce G Power, second in chemistry, Cork; a D M'Mullen Teatro, second in logic and metaphysics, Cork; ditto, fourth in mathematics; William S Boyd, third in jurisprudence and political economy, Belfast.

Honor with the Diploma in Elementary Law—Michael Richard Barry, first, Cork.

Honor with the Diploma in Engineering—Joseph Unkles, second, Cork.

Honor with the Diploma in Agriculture—T Wilson Strangman, first, Cork.

Honor on passing the First Medical Examination—Acheson G Bartley, first, Belfast.

Honours open to all Candidates—T Wilson Strangman, second in celtic, Cork; Stephen O'Sullivan, third in celtic, Cork.

Several of the successful competitors were loudly applauded by their fellow-students, and complimented by his Excellency.

The Lord Chancellor then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant.

His Excellency rose and said—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen, I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the very collective vote of thanks I have just had the honour to receive, as well as for the cordial and considerate manner in which it has been conveyed to me. I have already had so accurate and continuous an experience of the feelings and clearness with which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Vice-Chancellor of this University, enters into all the details and proceedings which fall for any remark in the history and condition of the learned body which in this country he so ably presides, since its last periodical meeting, that I almost, as much of necessity as of good, will abstain from the ground thus preoccupied. It may be permitted me to express the high satisfaction which I feel at learning that the career of the institution, if not convulsively rapid, has been steadily progressive, which, perhaps, is the most promising condition of all others for stability and permanence. It is also most pleasing to find that the numbers now just brought to a close do exhibit not only a more numerous muster of candidates than has been heretofore seen, but have been distinguished by a greater ratio of successful competition, and by improved quality as well as quantity. (Applause.) That the test of the prowess of these our young institutions is not confined to their own walls and their own examinations is evidenced most prominently, perhaps, by the last Indian examinations, and in others connected with medicine and law. And with reference to these foreign, and, as it were, extrinsic competitions, it would hardly be fair not to remark that the College of Belfast has occupied not an exclusive, but still a very conspicuous position. (Applause.) There is probably no one cause which has contributed so efficiently to the just credit of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and to the success which has distinguished the efforts of their students and scholars, than the remarkable merits and attainments of those men who have been fortunately obtained as professors in the respective Colleges. (Applause.) But even as I make the remark, something in the way of a drawback occurs to me, and seems to qualify the complacency it naturally would engender.

"Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat."

I have boasted that of able and accomplished men as professors, but do we always retain them? On the contrary, just when we have begun to know them, what is in other words to appreciate them, do we not often see them suddenly spirited away, and transferring themselves, by their own choice too, it must be owned, even to bleaker and chillier climes? We cannot dissemble from ourselves that in our colleges are not territorially endowed, and for some time to come will not we must expect to see far larger portions of the national revenue devoted to the arts of war rather than to those of peace. The result, in plain terms, is, that our professors are clearly underpaid. We hope shortly to modify an evil we certainly cannot wholly overcome. A reversion has been originally entertained for somewhat limiting the number of chairs as vacancies may arise, and thus somewhat increasing the fund from which the remainder will have to be paid. It is plain, however, that this can only be a gradual process before it can be brought into full operation, and some alteration of the present letters patent will be required. I have the pleasure of informing you accompanied to this hall. Besides your honoured Vice-Chancellor and distinguished official associates, I consider with pride, as well as pleasure, that I am supported on this occasion by my own more immediate associate in the charge of government, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Cardwell. (Applause.) Without entering further upon topics not connected with the time, place, and purpose of our present gathering, it is, at least, not inappropriate to mention that, in the manly and liberal studies of his own University of Oxford, he laid the foundation of that success which, by bringing the results of useful and enlightened culture to bear upon an eminently calm and clear understanding, he has since signally achieved upon still wider and more important theatres of thought and action. And I might cite many here present as witnesses that he has devoted, in a marked degree, his time, care, and judgement to the concerns of the Queen's University in Ireland. (Applause.) We have also the high gratification of seeing amongst us on this day a most accomplished Irishman, who, in the Parliament of the realm, was the first to recommend, and the steadiest to press for, the establishment of these new seats of learning in the provinces of Ireland. He had hardly seen the accomplishment of these, his early and persevering aspirations, brought about by the ready appreciative and congenial sympathies of the late Sir Robert Peel, when he himself transferred to a remote, but, it may be termed, still more classical sphere. How trustfully he may have represented and promoted the interests of his country at the Court of Greece this is not the opportunity to examine. I can, at least, depose as a witness that no more trustworthy or thoroughly informed guide could be sent to guide the stranger over every inch of that sacred soil, the fragments of that immortal Athens, the city of the violet crown, the scarce seen waters of the Ilissus, the patriot name of Phyle, the gleaming quarries of Pentelicus, the unmatched glories of the Parthenon, the olive groves of the Academy. (Loud applause.) No one, I well know, has been a more intent to watch, more eager to fan, the faintest spark that yet lurks amidst the smouldering embers of the old glory. It is the same spirit which now watches the infant efforts to regenerate Greece that formerly laboured to introduce new elements of art and knowledge into the reviving civilisation of old Ireland; and it will be a gratifying tribute to what has been accomplished here, if on his return he shall be enabled to kindle the emulation of those who still thread the haunts of Sophocles and Plato, by recounting what he shall have witnessed of progress and energy in his native land. Gentlemen, I have never closed the remarks which it has now become to me a custom to make on these occasions, without addressing a few short words to the young men here assembled. I fully believe that, unlike those who have mainly to look back only to the memories of bygone greatness and glory, the period at which you are called to enter upon the career of busy and active life, is the most prosperous and promising of any that could be selected in the history of your native land; but, however that may be, it is the period, and the only period, which is your own. You can do something; every assembly of vigorous, aspiring young men can do much to make that period more beneficial and more brilliant than it would have been without you. Do not your share in this just and noble ambition—strive, all of you, to make your contemporaries—to make posterity think better of the time in which you have lived—of the country to which you belong—of the College which fostered you—because of your conscientious industry, because of your honourable exertions, because of your high-minded service, because of your Christian lives. The hopes of an age must always be in its rising generation; may you contribute to the number of its ornaments and worthies! (Loud applause.)

Sir Thomas Wyse said that, with the permission of his Excellency and the Vice-Chancellor, he could not allow the meeting to separate without tendering his grateful thanks for the kind manner in which he had been spoken of. His presence there as a member of the Senate was one rather of minute co-operation than to improve on the labours of others by any observations of his. There was nothing to say for himself at the present day. What was a paradox years ago, what was novel was then the action, he might say, of almost every man amongst them. It was the common air they breathed, and the common light they saw. Absent as he had been for some time from the country, and from the duties which his position imposed upon him, he could not refuse to compensate for that absence by communicating the impressions of his observations on the Continent, as contrasted with his observations at home. It was a subject of the greatest congratulation and joy to him to see that the plant which had been scarcely sown in the earth when he left was then bearing foliage and ripe fruit. He remembered the time when, in the House of Commons, it was a question whether the State was called upon to interfere for the protection of education, or whether it was possible to give it due and fair weight in the country. Those difficulties had passed away. It was not possible to maintain them in the face of Europe against the general notion of the whole world, and against the intellectual, as well as the physical development of the whole human creation. The question had been answered by steam, locomotion, magnetic power, and all the other various elements which had been brought into action. Although that time had passed, there was still much to do for education—to provide, on the one side, for that large mass of mankind who control the efforts of ignorance, and on the other side, feed the upper classes with new virtues and new lights. The time was not far distant when the Queen's Colleges would bear a most ample fruit. The competitive examinations were compliments to their efforts, and in every part of the empire would be seen men who would thank these institutions for the benefits which they had received. After some further observations, Sir Thomas Wyse concluded, amidst loud applause.

The proceedings then terminated.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The inquiry into the management of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, which was adjourned from the 5th instant, was resumed yesterday, before the Commissioners, Dr. Hatchell, Inspector-General of Irish Asylums, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kellis, one of the Commissioners of Control. The following members of the Board of Governors also attended:—Lord De Vesci, Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P.; R. M. Alloway, Esq., J.P.; — Trench, Esq. (Geashill); Thomas Hackett, Esq., J.P.; George Garvey, Esq., J.P.; Rev. John Moore, Rev. Dr. Taylor, F.P.; Rev. Thomas Harpur; J. R. Price, Esq., J.P.; M. J. Sweetman, Esq., J.P.; Dr. Nugent, Inspector-General of Asylums, was also present.

When the Commissioners had taken their seats,

Dr. Burton stated that he had prepared a written statement, which, with the permission of the commissioners, he would lay before them, and he wished them to understand that the order he had followed in replying to the evidence was not consecutive or regular, but according to that in which it was written in the notes to which he had access. He wished also to state that, as the evidence being excessively diffuse, he had been totally unable to say what was evidence and what was not, and he therefore threw himself entirely upon the indulgence of the commissioners. What he proposed to read was a statement of facts he intended to prove on the oath of other persons.

Mr. Dunne here handed in a written objection to the course taken in conducting the inquiry. He considered it ought to have been much more full and complete.

Dr. Hatchell looked over the paper, but stated he would not now alter his course.

Dr. Burton then proceeded to read his reply to evidence. He first went at great length into the assault committed on Dr. Jacob by Margaret Kelly, and which Dr. Jacob attributed to connivance on the part of some parties in the asylum. This statement was most puerile, and he (Dr. Burton) considered that unsubstantiated assertions were most unjust toward the inmates of the institution. That was an act it was entirely out of his power to control. Dr. Jacob stated that Margaret Kelly did not exhibit any symptoms of unsoundness of sanity. Why, then, did he allow her to remain in the institution, it being his special business to have her discharged if she were not insane? But the fact was, she was compelled to wear refractory dress, and she was subjected to refractory treatment, of which she, on all occasions when strangers visited the house, felt ashamed, and evinced that feeling by turning her back to them. He then referred to some circumstances to show that he could not have prevented her from obtaining the stone with which the assault was committed, and no proof had been adduced that it had been procured in the house. The woman was one of the strongest he had ever seen, and the treatment she had received was such as to exasperate her towards the physician. He referred to the fact that Dr. Jacob had frequently to be guarded by a band of attendants in his visits to the house, which, he thought, showed a feeling between him and the patients which should not exist. The next statement he referred to was that there was a conspiracy amongst some persons in the institution to thwart and obstruct him in the discharge of his duties. It was wholly unsubstantiated, and contrary to fact, so far as he (Dr. Burton) knew. He did not believe a word of the statement that the condition of some of the male inmates was depraved. In reply to Dr. Jacob's complaint that he had been made complainant in the prosecution of Kane, a keeper, for stealing a pair of boots, the property of another keeper, Dr. Burton read the note made by Dr. Jacob in the report-book, to the effect that Kane stood charged with stealing a pair of boots, and it must be evident that his duty was clear to summon all the parties before the magistrates to have the charge proved or otherwise, the complainant being, of course, the party who wrote and signed the complaint. He might state that in this case, which underwent a very close examination, it did not appear he had acted in any way illegally. The opinion of the magistrates was very strongly expressed in relation to the conduct of one witness, that Kane's character for truth and his evidence was hardly credible. The result of the case showed that he (Dr. Burton) had acted properly in looking on the note he had read as amounting to a charge publicly made. He next replied to the complaint made by Dr. Jacob that indecent rhymes had frequently been put into his hand in his visits to the house. To the best of his belief the only inmate who was competent to write those rhymes was a man named Miles Tierney, who, by his education and attainments, was removed from the other inmates, and he had never to his (Dr. Burton's) belief, been guilty of any act of an indecent nature. This man had been removed from the convalescent ward to another where he received very severe treatment for repeating, as he was informed, a copy of verses to the Visitation Committee. The Commissioners on the occasion of their visiting the house. He was subjected to very severe treatment in consequence, as he was informed, of having handed a copy of some verses to Dr. Jacob himself. The statement that he had offered to buck Kane to the amount of £100 was untrue. The statement that he had advanced money towards the defence of Kane on the trial also alluded to was likewise untrue. Several minor matters had been explained by Dr. Burton, he referred to the case of Fox. At the time to which allusion was made Fox was in a low and miserable state, so weak that he could scarcely lift the cup to his lips. Dr. Jacob complained that he (Dr. Burton) had no wine when called for. He could prove that he had that day given the last of the wine to a sick patient. He denied the statement on the statement-book to the effect that a message had been sent that wine was sent for. He could prove that was a misstatement. Fox did not remain for many minutes without wine, as he met Dr. Jacob going to the ward with wine in his hand. Dr. Burton then cited some instances in which, he said, the interference of the Board of Governors tended to throw a slight upon him and lower his position as manager of the institution. Referring to some points of Miss Farrell's evidence, he said the dormitory in which she said she had called his attention as without a cover was not five feet deep, as she stated, but only 2ft. 6in., and was outside the building altogether. He never heard before of the fact stated by Miss Farrell that two inmates were found washing their hands in it, and, if such was true, it simply proved the gross negligence of the nurses who had charge of the patient in question. He mentioned that on one occasion when he directed her attention to the servant whom he caught absent from her post, and directed her to find out the cause, she became excited, said he was most inconsistent, and followed him to his room, mimicking him. He had been frequently annoyed by what he would call the espionage of Miss Farrell, who did not consider it beneath her to stop listening in the hall. Dr. Burton next alluded to the charge brought against him of having allowed a patient, named Coulton, to go out with a gun, with the supervision. He reminded the commissioners that it had not been proved that Coulton had ever carried a gun in his (Dr. Burton's) presence, and he had given Galbraith special directions not to allow Coulton to take it in his hand. On the occasion when Dr. Jacob met Galbraith, and when this circumstance was talked about, Galbraith was quite confused and, as he admitted afterwards, Dr. Jacob took an unfair advantage of him, and he felt unwilling to contradict the statement he put forward on that occasion. Galbraith was an old servant of the institution, and expected soon to be pensioned, and he knew very well he would not succeed in getting a pension without some assistance from Dr. Jacob, and he was also afraid that if he by any means incurred the displeasure of the Board of Governors, even his situation might not be safe. That might account in some way for the course he took. The fact was, he allowed Galbraith to take Coulton out with him in order that he might look about, and that, thereby Galbraith's time might be saved, but he did not direct nor intend that Coulton should hold or use the gun. (He Dr. Burton) did not at the time he took Coulton out look upon him as a lunatic in any light, either medically or legally. He was not guilty of any insane act. He was perfectly convalescent and perfectly trustworthy, and skilful in the use of firearms, having been in the constant habit of using them, and having a gun of his own the greater part of his life. He considered it a great indulgence to get out with him, and he (Dr. Burton) considered that in all cases where a patient could be indulged without danger it should be done, as it had a beneficial effect. The rules, he thought, should be relaxed where it was possible without danger, and where it would conduce to the recovery of the inmate, and he could state that since more strict measures had been adopted in the case of Coulton, a prejudicial and deteriorating effect had resulted. He would, however, impress upon the court that at the time he took Coulton out he was not, in his opinion, a lunatic, either *de facto* or *de jure*. He was not melancholic or moody, as had been stated. He had conversed with him on his religious views, and he proved that in them he was wonderfully clear. The thought of suicide was absolutely abhorrent to him, and he begged the commissioners to recollect that it was left very much in the discretion of the manager in what way to employ the patients. After reading several communications—some of them from the Castle—in reference to the differences which existed between him and Dr. Jacob, Dr. Burton proceeded to answer the charges made against him on the last day of the investigation—Friday, the 28th ult. It had been stated then that the former matron and storekeeper had left in consequence of differences with him. The former storekeeper was now the private agent of Dr. Jacob—Mr. Vanston. He had been reprimanded, and soon after gave in his resignation. After he left he brought some charges against him (Dr. Burton), and after an investigation they were declared quite groundless. The previous matron resigned in consequence of ill-health, and not because she could not bear his conduct. He himself had seen the present matron (Miss Farrell) profoundly affected by what she termed the brutal treatment of Dr Jacob. The shoes that were exhibited to the commissioners on the last day of the inquiry were a pair of old slippers that were worn by a patient while his shoes were being mended, and were usually kept for that purpose. They were given to a keeper who was ordered to keep them locked up till asked for, and were not taken off the feet of a patient, as Dr. Jacob led them to suppose. As to the statement that he had not visited the patients or some of them for months or even weeks, he must denounce it as a most unqualified falsehood, whoever told it to Dr. Jacob. After going at much length through all the matters mentioned during the course of the evidence already submitted, Dr. Burton proposed that he should produce witnesses to corroborate his statements on oath.

Dr. Jacob said he anticipated the course Dr. Burton had taken, and he had prepared a memorandum which he begged the commissioners would allow him to put in evidence.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Oct. 9th, 1860.—The National Shooting Match at Vincennes began on the 7th, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. Amongst the Riflemen present was the celebrated Jules Gerard, the French African hunter. At the end of the first day's shooting it was a M. Koechlin, a Frenchman, who had obtained the highest score; but, being Sunday, of course the English Riflemen were in the minority. The members of the St. Amarin Rifle Company have presented a silver cup, value 200f., to be competed for on the 16th. Last week, the Emperor inaugurated the opening of the new Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne. The committee received him with the usual amount of speeches and bows, of which he must be rather tired by this time, and conducted him round the gardens. His Majesty expressed himself much pleased with the general arrangements—sanitary and otherwise—for the animals, and promised to visit the gardens frequently, which are now open to the public, and are likely to prove more worthy of a visit than the old "Jardin des Plantes." It has been a matter of surprise for a long time in Paris how the photographers obtain likenesses of people who certainly never sit for them—everyone, to their own astonishment, be they notables or not, figure in the photographers' windows now. Their plan is this—(I give it to you that your friends who think of visiting Paris may be on their guard)—they exhibit in the photograph shops, as in those of opticians, an attractive selection of likenesses—the unwary passer-by stops to look at them, possibly only for a minute, but in that minute their likeness has been taken by a photographer, who, with his apparatus, has been cleverly concealed near the window. The party, unconscious of what has taken place, pursues their way in happy ignorance, until another day, having occasion to pass the same shop, their curiosity again leads them to the window, when, to their surprise, they see their own likeness among the number, all their efforts to discover how it got there proving useless. They are forced to give the matter up, remarking what a strange coincidence it was that the portrait should so exactly resemble themselves in every particular; and thus it was that the photographers remained masters of the field until at length their trick—an ingenious one, if you will—has been discovered and made public. The Champs Elysees, which has as yet been spared from the rude hands of the demolishers, has at length been invaded, and M. Emile di Girardin's hotel has fallen—that rendezvous of all the wit and talent of the 19th century has ceased to exist, and M. E. di Girardin has transferred his residence to an hotel near the "Arc de Triomphe." One cannot help deploring the building mania that is spreading so rapidly over Paris; all that is classical and old is fast disappearing—new buildings rear themselves in their stead, with a rapidity astonishing to behold; and in a few more years the very Parisians will scarcely recognise their city. On the Boulevard des Capucines, near the site for the New Opera, I am told they are about to build an hotel on a much larger and more luxurious scale than the Hotel du Louvre; of course as a speculative opposition, the success of which will be doubtful.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

France begins to show some curiosity as to the Warsaw gathering of the three crowns, much on the principle of Sam Lover's fox at Ballybotherem, who took in the newspaper "to see where the hounds met." *La Siecle*, in a pungent article to-day, blurts out the general opinion here that these northern potentates put their heads together for so earthly object but combination against the south, meaning this empire and the new Italian kingdom. This leading journal of the French masses and army tells the sovereign trio that the days of Laybach, Troppau, or Verona are utterly gone by, and that a new principle rules in Europe since the last meeting of the Holy Alliance. Nations have got a voice in the disposal of their own destinies, and, what is more, insist on its exercise. France has kicked out the dynasty imposed on her, Belgium has rent the indenture by which she was apprenticed to Holland, Greece has rid herself of the Turk, Spain has won a constitution, the Danubian provinces form a Legislature, and a *tabulasa rasa* has been made of all the cumbrous structures erected in Italy. By risking a struggle with this southern principle, or attempting to control it, the north of Europe simply runs a chance of its introduction into hyperborean latitudes, a process familiarised in men's minds by the recent labours of the *Société d'Acclimatisation*. England is long since pledged to the principle, and though a small knot of antediluvian statesmen is still found there, inheritors of Sidmouth, Castlereagh, and Jenkinson, the British people will never allow their Government to crush the rights of any Continental country.

Passing from this grave topic to a very minor bit of intelligence, I note that though *l'Autriche* has ceased to be naturalised on Italian soil (never congenial to that exotic) *l'autruche* has been so far domesticated on the banks of Arno as to have laid eggs and hatched young ostriches: such is the account transmitted from Florence, the breed of these big birds being now an established fact in the Zoological grounds of St. Donato.

A decree of King Victor-Emmanuel, bearing date 26th September, is the object of furious invective in some anti-Italian journals, the commentators thereon being evidently ignorant of what prevailed for centuries in mediaeval Europe. The decree enacts that so long as any bishopric or church temporality be left unprovided with an incumbent, from any caprice existing elsewhere, the revenues of such see or benefice devolve on the Crown, and until further order these assets are to form a fund for the increase of decent maintenance among the working clergy. This appropriation clause is purely a grant from the State, as our Plantagenet Kings, in such cases, simply pocketed the rents, and gave no account of them, claiming royal prerogative. The Italian Sovereign has found this measure necessary in consequence of the tactics adopted at Rome, by which over a score of mitres are now kept vacant in his dominions.

To get up a funeral dirge seems to be now a favourite method of political demonstration, and as Pimodan is the recipient of much Legitimist homage, it is not wonderful that opposite opinions seek to manifest themselves in the same form. On the 6th October, at the Roman Catholic Church in Geneva, the anniversary of Count Louis Bathyani, hung on a gibbet at Pesth in 1849, was commemorated by a body of Hungarians, led by General Klapka, Ladislas Teleki, and numerous Swiss and French sympathisers; on that same day were executed three patriot generals in the Magyar army at Arad, a deed contrary to all the maxims of civilised warfare, though it unfortunately happens that the Marquis de Pimodan, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* ten years ago went out of his way to justify and applaud this vile Austrian act leaving on record against his own memory what no soldier should have ever written, much less one who had fought in fair fight against these victims of Hasburg barbarity.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris, on Wednesday evening, says:—

The journals give us but little in the way of news to-day, and the same degree of uncertainty still prevails as to whether the Piedmontese troops have or have not yet crossed the Neapolitan frontier.

In diplomatic circles in this capital the general opinion prevails that a Congress will be ultimately decided on as the only means calculated to bring the knotty question of Italy to a satisfactory solution.

Public attention is at present directed to the approaching meeting of Sovereigns at Warsaw, and various and numerous are the speculations as to what the said meeting will lead to. The *Siecle* makes it the subject of a long article, but as that journal has a style peculiar to itself of giving its opinions on most of the subjects on which it treats, I will allow it to speak for itself. It says:—

"Three times has France overthrown the Bourbons of the elder or younger branch, either to put a republic in their place or to found other dynasties. Belgium violently separated herself from the kingdom of the Netherlands, and solicited a prince who was passing through the country to undertake the government, and that prince has acquitted himself of the task like a straightforward man. Previous to Belgium, Greece had no reason to be enraptured with the government of Turkey; France, England, and Russia lent her their support to emancipate herself, and generously advanced the money for her establishment. Before Greece, the United States of America, thinking themselves old enough to dispense with a guardian, requested England to allow them to govern themselves in their own fashion, and England, which had some time before roughly handled her Stuarts, and called another family to the throne, yielded in the end, after she had had her ears rather roughly pulled.

"The right which the people invoke is not, therefore, one of yesterday, but it has only just now become the rule, instead of being, as heretofore, the exception. This tendency dissatisfied a number of people, and no astonishment can be felt at it; but it satisfies a more considerable number, and that is a compensation.—The Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and perhaps some of the others who are shortly about to meet together at Warsaw, do not appear to be among those who are satisfied, and that may be readily conceived. What is going on in Italy—this spectacle of peoples who take the liberty of emancipating themselves—is not of a nature to give pleasure to men who keep their people in leading strings, and they wish to confer together as to what it is best for them to do in presence of this liberty."

After a few more remarks on the same subject, the *Siecle* enters more particularly into the details of what the conference of Sovereigns may probably attempt to effect, and then proceeds:—

"Why, therefore, attach to this meeting of Sovereigns more importance than it may really have? Why so many suppositions and so many mysteries about it? The object of the meeting is not doubtful—it is to consult on the means of impending the movement of nationalities—that movement which is now rising Italy. One of two things will happen. Either the parties will admit—and this is our opinion—that it is not possible to check the movement, and that all that can be thought of is to regularise and direct it, and that it will be allowed to accomplish its work; or they will be carried away by anger and by passion, and will decide that the torrent must be opposed, and that war must be made on Piedmont and on France. And as regards that sinew of war—money—where is that to be procured? It certainly is not Austria who will solve that problem; she who for so long a time has been begging throughout Europe without being able to collect a single florin? And supposing that money were found, can that overcome an idea? Was it not thought that in 1815 revolution had been overthrown and muzzled? England had expended 15 millions of francs for that purpose, but is revolution in its grave? No; let us not feel any alarm as to the issue of all these Royal Conferences. The foreign Sovereigns will assemble, and they will do nothing, simply for the reason that there is nothing they can do, and if we were among their friends we would give them this advice—regularise the resolution yourselves, unless you wish that others shall do it for you."

The *Union*, writing under the pain it naturally feels at the defeat of the Neapolitans in the late affair on the Volturno, launches out into a tirade of abuse on Piedmont. It says:—

"We shall not now stop to brand with reprobation this scandalous act of disloyalty and ignominy. For a long time past we have tired of blaming the conduct of Piedmont. We shall, however, seize this opportunity of making one remark, and that is that if Francis II. is to fall, it will not be under the blows of his discontented subjects, as the revolutionists pretend, but under the audacious aggression of bands of adventurers, and the detestable intervention of the Sardinian Government. Let them well beware of this. Garibaldi, master of the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples, of Sicily, the two Calabrias, the Capitanata, the Basilicate, and the two Principalities, and surrounded by Hungarians, English, Germans, Piedmontese, and Italians from the north and the centre, could not assemble an army capable of resisting the faithful soldiers of the King, who only retains possession of the Terra del Labora, and perhaps some portion of the Abruzzas. He only escaped entire defeat by the assistance of the regular troops of the King of Sardinia. It is because the people, the true people, are with Francis II., and because revolution has in its train only corrupted men and cowards."

The unfortunate state of the weather yesterday appears to have completely prevented the continuation of the rifle match at Vincennes, but to-day the rain has subsided, and some little powder may probably be wasted. This new hobby appears to be gaining advocates in France, the national vanity doubtless leading to the hope that the shine will be taken out of all foreign competitors.

Several fresh presents have been sent to the rifle match directors, to serve as prizes. M. Gastine Renette has given a case containing a handsome brace of pistols; some amateurs at Lyons, two sums of 100f. and 200f.; and the Rifle Club of Wesseitung (Haut Rhin), a silver cup of exquisite workmanship, made by M. Lalanne, the author of the historical dagger of Mdlle. Rachel. The value of this cup is 1,000f.; its form is antique; the body is suported by a Bacchus crowned with branches of vines and grapes, and the interior of the cup, which forms a dial plate, shows Time with his attributes and marking the hours engraved in Roman characters.

A letter from Vienna of the 6th says:—

"There is much talk in this capital of a negociation said to be going on between the English and Austrian Cabinets, having for its object the cession to the former of two or three of the numerous small islands which Austria possesses in the Adriatic. It is well known that England has for some time past testified a desire to possess in that sea a station or port of refuge for her squadron, but hitherto the Imperial Government would never listen to the overtures made to it on the subject. Now England has returned to the charge with more earnestness, thinking that circumstances are more in her favour. No one, however, knows whether or no these fresh attempts will be crowned with success. Everything will necessarily depend on the issue of the struggle which Austria will at a more or less distant period have to support against Piedmont, or rather against the whole of Italy, in defence of her Venetian possessions. If the fate of arms be favourable to Austria it is not thought that the Imperial Government will accede to the wishes of England, the Adriatic having always been considered by the European Powers as an internal sea, exclusively Austrian. It is stated that General Count de Pouilly Mensdorff, who has been charged to go to Coburg to compliment Queen Victoria in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been instructed to follow up the negociation relative to this cession with Lord John Russell. There are some who go so far as to connect with those negociations the dispatch recently addressed by Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, at Turin, and in which the English Cabinet made warm remonstrances against any enterprise on the part of Piedmont against the Austrian possessions in Venetia."

The *New Prussian Gazette* of the 6th says:—

"The *Spenu Gazette* states that the Court of Russia has just protested at Turin against the occupation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Sardinian troops. This protest, according to that journal, is said to have met with the same fate as that which was directed against the taking possession of Tuscany. We will observe on this subject that Russia has not yet addressed any protest to the Court of Turin."

The *Patrie*, under the head of "Latest News," furnishes the following:—

"The last despatches from Naples state that Garibaldi had sent one of his aides-de-camp to M. de Villamarina to thank him for the assistance which had been given by the Piedmontese. It was those troops and the Sardinian artillery which decided the battle against the Royalists. Garibaldi has also sent to thank the seamen of the English line-of-battle ship Renown, which is anchored in the bay of Naples. Those men who were on shore, on leave of absence on that day, were in the battle, and served the Garibaldian guns.

"The same despatches informs us that everyone is unanimous at Naples in praise of Vice-Admiral Lebarbier di Finan, and the French squadron under his command. This squadron, while energetically co-operating in the protection of French subjects, observes in the strictest manner the principle of non-intervention. The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th. They will arrive by sea and land. It was thought that if they presented themselves in force on the Volturno the Neapolitan troops, being so feeble to defend such an extended line, would evacuate Capua, and concentrate themselves in Gaeta, which the King and his brothers appear determined to defend to the last extremity. The opinion prevails that the Powers which had not recognised the blockade of Ancona will not do so with Gaeta. At the last dates there was in that port a Spanish steam frigate, a Russian corvette, an Austrian steamer, and a small Prussian one, without reckoning some Neapolitan vessels."

From another correspondent, writing under date Paris, Thursday morning, we learn:—

"A telegram was received yesterday by a commercial house here, announcing that an Austrian army, 40,000 strong, had crossed the Po at Borgo Forte, below Mantua. This may be premature, but a forward movement of the Austrians would not take people by surprise, as for some time past troops and military stores of every kind have been traversing Venetia. With all that has lately occurred in Italy, and the provisions of the Treaty of Villafranca repeatedly set at nought, Austria doubtless considers herself released from all the obligations contracted with the French Emperor. Moreover, she has good reason to know that the Governments bent on exterminating her have prepared, and probably brought to maturity, their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces; and at Vienna it is doubtless well known where large quantities of arms and stores are deposited, ready to be drawn forth at the first signal. Among the rumours which were afloat yesterday, one also was that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio. This also may be premature, but in the state matters are nothing would surprise us. A private letter from Turin through Marseilles announces that large armaments have been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and that the day before the departure from Paris of the Sardinian Minister a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally. It is further said that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyons put on a complete war footing. As Austria clearly considers the Treaty of Villafranca null and void, it is not astonishing that she should make an attempt to recover the territory she has lost, and probably considers the present opportunity as good as any. The Emperor but the other day made a speech at Marseilles about the beauties and the certainty of peace. This was ominous. From that moment people made up their minds that war was imminent; and what has happened since rather corroborates their fears than otherwise.

"The official people and others who are in close relation with them seem most sanguine as to the overthrow of the present Cabinet in England. Some of them are rather amusing when they speak of the state of parties, but they all have but one feeling towards Lord Palmerston, and make sure of his fall. These people merely repeat what their superiors say."

THE SARDINIAN CHAMBER.

The following is a translation of the Report of the Commission appointed to examine the project of law relative to the annexations:—

"Gentlemen,—It is under two different aspects, because it offers two distinct characters, that the bill must be examined which is submitted to you for the projected union of the recently delivered provinces of Central and Southern Italy.

"It must be considered in the point of view of its opportunity in the present condition of the country; it must be considered in the point of view of the vote of confidence which the Ministry asks of you.

"Under each of these two aspects your commission, conformably to the opinion of the bureaux, almost unanimous in each of them, proposes to you to approve it.

"The bill needs no justification, either in its substance or in its aim and object. It is the affirmation of our national right; it is the development and nearly the full complement of our national programme. The union which we hope, and which we have now formally to authorise, is the logical and necessary consequence of the union already accomplished of the other provinces already liberated. It is the application of the same right, it is the corollary of that system by which the political constitution of Italian nationality has been positively regulated in the form of a united kingdom under the sceptre of the House of Savoy. Only those could be opposed to new annexations who opposed the first, and this is what our chamber has not done.

"We do not think that there is any serious cause of anxiety in the objection of those who pretend that it is contrary to the statute to authorise the Government beforehand to accept and effect future annexations. They invoke the 5th article of the statute, which speaks of changes which may take place in the territory in virtue of a treaty, supposing that that article is applicable to changes which take place in virtue of another cause and in another manner, and that the Parliamentary approval which is sought for by the tenor of its dispositions is not applicable to a treaty, or any other act the consequence of which is territorial changes.

"But such propositions have appeared to your commission devoid of truth.

"The article in question of the statute, speaking specially of treaties, defines clearly to what it applies, and one cannot, without altering its meaning, apply it to anything else; the more so as, in case of a treaty, especial reasons may present themselves which, under other circumstances, cannot be verified, specially in virtue of the Royal prerogative.

"In rejecting that extension, it is not meant to say that changes can be made in the territory by other causes or in another manner without the approval of Parliament. It is clearly understood that it will be the subject of a bill (*loi*), and, in general, no disposition can be alleged that the approving law must always follow, and can never precede, the act which is presented for approval.

"But, in the case of a treaty, is it true that the statute prescribes that the Parliamentary approval should necessarily be posterior to the act itself? The statute does not say one word about it. It says simply that treaties stipulating changes in the territory cannot have effect unless approved by Parliament; it states, in fact, that the Parliamentary approval must be anterior to the execution of the treaty. It is evident that for this single condition to be fulfilled it is immaterial whether the approval precedes or follows the convention or the conclusion of the treaty, for if it precedes the convention it must necessarily precede the execution.

"It would, moreover, be of no avail to object that the act approved beforehand may not be realised, and that then the law would remain a dead letter. That is a danger of little moment, and none at all in the present instance.

"Generally speaking, it is to be presumed that a Bill is never passed if it does not mean acts that have a sufficient probability of success. In the present case it is very difficult to admit that when called upon to vote freely the populations of the provinces recently liberated will not follow the unanimous example of all Italians and vote, like the rest, for annexation. To doubt it would be an insult to their patriotism or to the righteousness of the common cause. Moreover, should the vote not be unanimous, those isolated votes would not change anything in the usefulness of the bill. Under all hypotheses the danger of that supposed inconvenience would be much less than that of prolonging unnecessarily a provisional state of things, the dangers of which, so vividly described by the Ministers, need not be pointed out anew.

"I need not again tell you how many reasons concur in rendering it indispensable that no time should be lost in prompt action in calling the population of the liberated provinces to decide their fate, and to reassure them as soon as possible on the result of their decision. It is already much that the popular vote itself has the effect of tranquillising the public mind, and of inspiring confidence. It is one uncertainty less. The people are confident in the results of their vote, because it emanates from themselves. It is much more that they should know that their destinies depend upon that vote. The magnanity and well-known loyalty of our generous Sovereign are not limited here.

"If the annexation is not solemnly sanctioned, the timid will fear that good intentions will meet with insurmountable obstacles. The example of Tuscany and the Emilia proves, it is true, that the constancy of the people cannot long resist the hard trial of anxiety and uncertainty. But success, which has not always favourable conditions of renewal, must not be too much trusted; fortune must not be tasked.

"The loyalty of the King is determined promptly and generously to pay the debt contracted towards the liberated provinces in his name. Must we not follow that example? Could we thwart that generous design by refusing our support to the Government that asks for it? Have not we also the duty of protecting, and better soon than late? By rising at the name of the King have not the people of the Two Sicilies, like those of the Marches and of Umbria, risen in the name of Italy?

"No one, I think, would like to accept the responsibility of the good that would be prevented, and of the evil that would be caused, by the slightest delay in giving guarantees of the stability of a regular Government to the people of Central and Southern Italy, the certainty of belonging to the glorious monarchy of King Victor Emmanuel.

"The proposed bill is, therefore, deserving of approval in every respect, not only on account of its suitability and utility, but on account of its utility and urgency.

"And it deserves it still more, in the opinion of the commission and of all the bureaux, because the approval asked for has also another signification—it is in reality a pledge of confidence in the Government, of assent and support to the policy it is following, and for which it is fighting.

"The Government was quite right to ask for a new demonstration from Parliament—a new vote of confidence, making it a Ministerial question, in presence of the immense gravity of the facts accomplished or about to be accomplished—in presence of the strange eventualities of the actual position—in presence of the difficulties it will give rise to.

"And we cannot, in our opinion, reasonably refuse the mark of confidence that is asked from us. And how could we refuse it—we who, scarcely three months since, granted it almost unanimously, voting a large loan without any difficulty? Are they not the same men who rule the State? Is it not the same policy which we profess? What has taken place since the vote of the loan has only tended to confirm and strengthen the confidence we then felt. What was then but a hope is now a complete reality. If God does not blind us, we are on the point of culling the fruit of our sacrifices.

"The existence of Italy—of real Italy, depends now upon us. It depends upon us to unite closely together to form a compact State of 22,000,000 of Italians. If the demon of discord, the spirit of faction, does not step in between to stop us, it may be said that a united policy for Italy has been founded.

"The principal causes of such an event are, it must be admitted, the genius and the will of the people, the irresistible force of the national sentiment and idea; a great share must be attributed to those who have worked actively towards its development and final triumph—that is to say, as regards Sicily and Naples, to the Volunteers who so bravely rushed to confront the greatest dangers, and especially to the heroic zeal and marvellous acts of the noble General Garibaldi; as regards Umbria and the Marches, to the valour of the army, which has added new laurels to its old ones, and to the fleet, which at last has found the long-desired opportunity of showing itself equal to the army and worthy of Italy. But we should be blind and unjust if we did not attribute the greater share of the glory to the King, who, in the name of the national right, frankly adopted the resolution to liberate the Marches and Umbria from the oppression of those mercenary foreigners who were a menace and a danger to regenerated Italy, and who made use of the Pontifical authority as a pretext to prepare a terrible war against the civil liberty of nations.

"The enterprise of the deliverance of the Marches and of Umbria, by the foresight with which it was prepared and carried out, by the opportunity of the moment selected, by the rapidity and energy with which it was happily accomplished, is a rare example of that difficult union between daring and prudence to which great political successes are due, and which is the supreme art of a statesman.

"One of the most precious effects of so advisable an enterprise results in the important consequence already partially obtained, and which will soon be fully so, of placing the national movement and the combined action of all the forces of the country under the regulated direction of the Government of the King, and of taking it away from the impending dangers of a revolutionary movement.

"Thus, if the Ministry has deserved on many grounds the confidence of Parliament, why should it be refused? Perhaps on account of the limits which its programme seems to place to the present activity of the national policy, by excluding all design or proposal of aggression against Rome or Venice?

"Certainly, we ought to disapprove that limitation, if, contrary to the national right of Italy, it established as a principle the exclusion of those portions of the peninsula from the association of unity and liberty under the glorious monarchy which reigns here, and which can alone give life to our nationality, so long desired and combated. Rome and Venice, as nature and history, as well as reason and reciprocal affection demand, must, sooner or later, share our fate.

"But the Government is far from playing false to that principle. It is even as well to state that it very openly maintains our national right. Proclaiming, in fact, the liberty of Italy as already generally assured, it represents as a melancholy exception the position in which remain those noble portions of the Italian common country. And if it resigns itself to it temporarily, it is from reasons of political convenience, and out of regard to the general situation of Europe.

"And, if the Government agrees with us in proclaiming and maintaining intact the right of Italy, we may and ought to resign ourselves with it, and see a part of the triumph deferred. We also must put our trust in the ever-increasing strength of public opinion; we must trust in the ever-increasing favour with which we are looked upon in Europe, not only on account of the regular march of our constitutional liberty, but also on account of the sacrifice of our aspirations, which we know how to submit to for a time, so as not to disturb the peace of Europe. We must trust to the incessant action of many causes, which conspire to weaken more and more the material and moral power of our enemies. We must finally trust to our own material and moral strength, which will be the certain result of our complete and peaceful organisation. In this guise, by supporting the Government of the King in reassuring Europe, we ought to be sure that we are following the least dangerous path, and at the same time the shortest one to arrive at the final and full accomplishment of our national desires.

"If, however, confidence in the Ministry cannot be refused in face of the temporary limits of its present programme, as regards Rome and Venice, still far less ought it to be stopped by suspicions (which we do not hesitate to style absurd) which the malice of the common enemies of Italy and of France have endeavoured to spread—namely, that the hoped annexations of Central and Southern Italy could not be effected without the sacrifice of other ancient provinces. The commission has not thought it necessary to make this the subject of formal interrogations to the President of the Council of Ministers, not wishing to have the appearance of considering such allegations as capable of exciting the smallest appearance of a reasonable doubt.

"Nevertheless, the President of the Council, called upon by the commission to give other explanations, took advantage of the opportunity to give the positive and very ample assurance which, on the following day, he repeated in a public sitting of the Chamber, which assurance is absolutely exclusive, not only of all official or officious demand, direct or indirect, but also from all allusion referring to special cessions.

"Finally, by giving to the Government the vote of confidence it has asked for, we must not entertain the fear of attributing to it the excessive latitude of arbitrary power; moreover, the generality of the formula in which the bill appears to be conceived in its wording would be a specially restricted determination, as much by the declarations contained in the *exposé* which accompanies it as by the object itself, which constitutes the substance of the disposition.

"In fact, the *exposé des motifs* declares in the most explicit manner that no conditional vote can be accepted. And this most justly, for it would be repugnant to the political unity of the State that any of its parts, no matter under what aspect, should be subtracted from the legislative power, which must be one, and which, being exercised collectively by the King and by the representatives of all the provinces of the kingdom, must extend its authority equally to the whole State. This does not imply that all the laws, all the regulations belonging to each separate province, of which the annexation is accepted and effected, should necessarily be abolished at a blow to make place for a common legislation of the whole State; it simply means that the distinct and common legislative powers of the National Parliament and of the King must not be without full and free authority to act according to the wants of the general welfare.

"Then, the object which substantiates the disposition which authorises the Government to accept and establish the annexations, voted also naturally restricts the powers of the Government solely to things necessary for the accomplishment of the annexation; all that which exceeds the sphere of those consequential dispositions does not come within the attributes of the powers resulting from a formula of the law, which only authorises the acceptance of voted annexations and the establishment of accepted annexations.

"Moreover, the Minister himself, questioned on this point by the commission, openly declared that in proposing that law he did not mean to ask for any extraordinary powers, or entertain an idea of altering at any time laws existing in the provinces already united, or of changing on his own authority the existing system of legislation in the provinces to be annexed as soon as the annexation took place.

"Such a determination of the Powers resulting from the proposed law made the commission observe that it would not authorise the Government to change in the electoral law the numerical proportion between the population and the Deputies to be elected, even should it fear to have an excessively numerous representation when the Chamber of Deputies would have to represent nearly double the population it actually represents. Such authorisation would not come within the powers which the proposed law attributes to the Government if the proposed changes to be operated touched the electoral law in its relation to the provinces already united and to the number of the national representatives fixed in one manner rather than another, without being determined by any precise necessity, but only by a judgment suited to the moment.

"Thus, many members were of the opinion that a supplementary article to the bill ought to determine the new regulation if the number of Deputies in the new Parliament of the kingdom extended to nearly all Italy. But, having again heard the President of the Council of Ministers, the plan prevailed of asking the Ministry to bring in a separate bill, which is actually being done.

"There is nothing, therefore, to oppose the favourable reception of the bill. By approving it the Chamber will decree an act which is an immense step in the national life and in the constitutional policy of Italy, and will, with its full confidence, give to the King's Government all the moral strength it needs for the accomplishment of its task. But the commission, deferring to the initiative expressed by a great number of members, is of opinion that the Chamber will not have entirely discharged its duty if it did not declare by an explicit vote its applause, its admiration, and its gratitude, as well as that of the nation towards him to whom and to whose valour Italy owes the triumph of its liberty. The commission, therefore, terminates its labours by proposing to you the following order of the day:—

"The Chamber of Deputies, at the same time that it highly applauds the signal bravery of the land and sea forces, and the generous patriotism of the volunteers, bears witness to the admiration and gratitude of the nation towards the heroic General Garibaldi, who, by succouring with magnanimous ardour the populations of Sicily and Naples, has restored to the Italians, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, so great a part of Italy.

"F. Andreucci, Reporter."

BANISHMENT OF CARDINALS.

The *Roman Journal* of the 5th says:—

"We already announced with regret that the revolutionary power in Naples had forced his Eminence Cardinal Riario Sforza, archbishop of that metropolis, to quit the kingdom in two hours' time. We have now to add that his Eminence Cardinal Caraffa, Archbishop of Benevento, was obliged to leave his flock within half an hour, and that he has arrived in Rome this morning. The reports from the Marches are not less painful. Cardinal Antonucci, Bishop of Ancona, has been arrested by the Piedmontese, and taken to a country house, where he is strictly guarded. His Eminence Cardinal Morichini, who left Rome to go to his diocese of Jesi, has been arrested at Foglino. His Eminence Cardinal Angelio, Archbishop of Ferino, was arrested in his palace by three Piedmontese officers, on the 28th of September. He was taken to Macerata, and, it is said, will be conveyed to Turin."

The same journal, after stating that the sum which the piety of the faithful contributed to the resources of the Holy See amounted to 1,600,000 crowns, makes an appeal for fresh aid, as the money already collected has been expended.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples, of the 4th inst., publishes the decree appointing the Marquis Giorgio Pallavicino Trivulzia Pro-Dictator at Naples, in the stead of Major-General Sirtori, who voluntarily resigns the post to devote himself to the defence of the country. This decree is signed by Garibaldi, and countersigned by Crispi. One of the first acts of the new Pro-dictator was to address the following letter to Mazzini:—

"TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS GUISEPPE MAZZINI.

"Self-denial has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself so to your fellow citizens. Representative of the Republican principle, and indefatigable defender of that principle, you arouse, by remaining among us, the mistrust of the King and of his Ministers. This is why your presence in this country creates embarrassment to the Government and dangers to the nation, by compromising that concord which is indispensable to the advance and triumph of the Italian cause.

"Even without intending it, you divide us. Perform, then, an act of patriotism by leaving these provinces. Add to former sacrifices a new one, which the country demands from you, and the country will be grateful to you.

"I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one hond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your acts respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who misuse your name with the parricidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy. Honour commands you to put an end to the suspicions of some, and to the machinations of others. Show yourself great by leaving Naples, and you will take with you the praises of all honest men."

SYRIA.

A Beyrout letter of the 25th ult. observes:—

"The expeditionary column formed to explore the mountains in the environs of Damascus started this morning with rations for three days. It is thought that the column will push on to Achroum, a fortified village where the Druses have established their head-quarters. The troops left here have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. There is a report afloat that another expeditionary column will be despatched shortly. Some say that it will embark at Jaffa, and proceed thence to Jerusalem. Above 300 natives have followed the column as volunteers; they are armed after the fashion of their country, with pistols, poniards, and indifferent muskets. They are eager to have a brush with the Druses in the mountains. The African Chasseurs, who have just arrived, have received cartridges, and are to start almost immediately."

AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS.

Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co., the well-known shipping firm, have revived the question of the so-called Lindsay mission in their last circular. Speaking merely in the interest of the Western producing classes, who have suffered severely this season from the carrying monopoly enjoyed by American lake vessels, we may say, unhesitatingly, that this is good policy. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Lindsay can succeed in doing any good, and it is probable that he will place new obstacles in the way of anything being done at all. Mr. Lindsay, the man of no settled opinions on the shipping question, and of none that he can call his own, is not fitted for the work; and the waiting to hear what he will tell the House of Commons, or of being committed by anything he may really do, is mere folly. Now is the time to speak intelligently, and for the shipowners of both sides of the Atlantic to come to an understanding, not as to reciprocity alone, but as to what is to be done for the relief of shipping from oppressive imposts and useless forms. An inquiry into the American difficulties in the way of the British shipowners will show that it will be no easy matter to do anything; and subsequent inquiries into the character and extent of the coasting and lake and river trades of the United States will make out a case for organised and serious effort.

The first difficulty is constitutional. Neither the American Government nor Congress can entertain overtures of any value on the shipping question, without the concurrence of the different States whose interests are involved; nor is it competent for the different States to make concessions without the sanction of Congress. Hence a most embarrassing complication; and if experience is good for anything, it is better to originate such questions of state and federal prerogative in the state legislatures than in a Congress. A case in point is the treaty of reciprocity concluded by Lord Elgin and the late Hon. W. L. Marcy, in which the federal Government took the initiative, and did all that it could do; and, further, engaged to use its influence with the state Governments that reciprocity might be extended to British and colonial shipping. For no apparent reason but the officiousness of Congress in the matter, the State Governments have not yet listened to the representations of the federal government, while if the treaty had originated in the State legislatures, the probability is that ships under the British flag would at once have participated in the carrying trade between American lake ports. Mr. Lindsay's mission to Washington will, therefore, if it lead to anything, be a mere repetition of the same mistake. Congress will concede all that the can concede, and receive in return all that the British Parliament can give; but in the absence of concurrent concessions on the part of the different States, the British shipowners will, in point of fact, secure nothing, and the opposition of American producers generally continue unimproved. The mission should have been to Albany and the other State capitals, and if successful, the bringing of the question before the American Government might have been safely left to the senators and representatives of the States whose interests are involved. Positive evil from the so-called mission may still be averted were this course taken by the shipowners.

A second difficulty is the opposition that will be raised on the ground of its being necessary to secure to American vessels the monopoly of the American carrying trade. Two classes will form this opposition—the one resting their case on the old Tory principle of each country keeping all it can to itself, and the other on the necessity of the United States being in a position to resist an enemy on the ocean. This last is a mere reproduction of the argument so long and successfully urged by the British shipowners in defence of the exclusive privileges which they enjoyed. But an argument without force now-a-days in England is not likely to have much weight in the United States, particularly when a more isolated position, no entangling alliances, and a strict policy of non-intervention, make the chances of war fewer. It will be easily overcome. Public opinion in the United States, unlike public opinion generally in Europe, does not regard war and preparation for war as the great object of life and government, and it is idle to believe that at the bidding of a class, a whole people are to turn aside from the path of peace and progress. But, even granting the possibility, we must first acknowledge the inferiority of Americans in intelligence and enterprise, before it is admitted that vessels which successfully contest the foreign carrying trade of England with English vessels would be beaten in their own waters, and their crews be less available and less able to defend their flag. The argument of the first-named class would prove equally unavailing. In times past it has done good service in party contests, but the fact of its being just now ignored in the heat of a presidential canvass is conclusive proof that the principle of helping one class at the expense of other classes is at length considered of little use. Thus the second difficulty, like the first, may be overcome.

There is a third difficulty, but it is negative. It is the forms of the English Custom-house, and the exactions that are made on American shipping. Unless these can be swept away, and a free trade era in the British carrying trade opened, it is just possible that even Mr. Lindsay will obtain a hearing, and no more. In the sixth clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, it is provided that "no vessel bound to or from one State be obliged to enter or clear in another," and the system has worked so well that, of all things, its extension is desired. Why should there not be the same absolutely free influx and efflux of merchandise without the British kingdom as within, unless when ships have dutiable goods on their bottoms? Why should forms and restrictions be imposed needlessly upon shipping, and petty taxes levied as in the times of Cromwell, when like imposts and interference have long since been removed from every other business? With this American demand the British shipowners may fully sympathise.

These being the difficulties, it may be asked, what are the encouragements on which the British shipowners may rely, should the question of free-carrying trade be seriously taken up? The case of the western producers supplies a ready answer. Ordinarily, the freight of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, the western extremity of the Erie Canal, is from 2s to 2s 8d, and just now the rate is from 5s 6d to 6s, and is likely to be from 8s to 10s a qr. before the navigation closes. This is owing to the abundant harvest on the one hand, and to the short supply of tonnage, in consequence of a close monopoly, on the other. The result is, that the price of grain not being advanced in New York and London to compensate for the increased cost of transport, a considerable part of the advantage of a good crop is lost to the producer. Out of his pocket comes the increased cost of transport, and any proposition to cheapen transport will command his warm support. So with the whole class of producers, and so with the whole class of consumers, the saving of cheaper transport being shared to some extent by both classes. Three-fourths or more of the population of the United States may therefore be said to be interested in the cost of transport being reduced, and are ready to support increased competition as soon as personal benefit is pointed out. Included in the number are the New York and New England shipowners, whose ships are only partially employed in the American carrying trade. These men have practical proof of the benefits arising from engaging in the carrying trades of other countries, not to themselves alone, but to the countries by whom they are employed, and they will gladly second any well-considered international scheme which may be put forward by their English brethren. And in the United States the over-sea shipowners are the leading members of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, upon whose judgment on commercial questions the State and federal Governments in the main depend. From the smaller class of shipowners who are engaged in the coasting trade strenuous opposition may be looked for, but the sympathy that would be extended to a thorough free trade shipping scheme, if backed up as it should be, would render opposition futile. It is nearly a hundred years since the doctrine of free-carrying trade was embodied in the constitution of the United States, and on the 5th of June, 1854, when the treaty of reciprocity was signed, the doctrine was practically put in force. Who has any reason to believe that since 1854 the principles of American statesmen and the sentiments of the American people have been changed?—*London American.*

HISTORICAL LECTURE—THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS.

On Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, a lecture was delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, on the above interesting subject, by the Rev. Gervase Smith, Manchester—

The Rev. Thomas Scott occupied the chair.

Mr. Smith, on commencing, said he had on that night to deliver to them a lecture, and not to preach—a lecture, too, on one of the most important facts connected with English history, and which had, doubtless, exerted great influence on the subsequent history of the United Kingdom, perhaps of the whole world. It showed them that there was no hostile feeling animating the breasts of the Dissenters towards the Church; but that when the common foe of both alike was in league with a despotic-minded monarch to crush the civil and religious liberty of the people and the Protestant Church, the former rallied to the latter, and both together made a noble stand against the attempt, and conquered. The event he was going to call their attention to would let them see Archbishop Sancroft and Richard Baxter, Bishop Kenn and John Bunyan, closely allied in the one cause, and the sight ought to make them follow the example in the present nineteenth century—at least, so far as to make them love one another, and present a prospect of brotherhood to the mild gaze of the holy angels, which they could look upon without having a single cloud beglooming their glorious heavenly sky. The event he was to call their attention to took place in the year 1688, and in the reign of James II. Although it might be said to belong to English history exclusively, yet it had a deep interest to every Protestant in the United Kingdom; for, had King James succeeded in getting the bishops convicted at that time, there was no saying what he might not have effected afterwards in enslaving the nation. At the time of the Restoration the public were in great raptures. The conduct of the people showed that the Monarchy was dear to them. Charles II., when abroad, had courted the honours of France, and, though while in Holland he professed to be of the Protestant faith, yet all the while he was in secret communion with the Church of Rome. Soon after the Restoration a rev. doctor, attached to the King, wrote a letter to the Papal Government, telling them that everything would be done to bring back to Romanism the "little rising country of the sea." But all the hopes of that party were in vain. The debaucheries of the "Merry Monarch" rose to so high a pitch that they paved the way for the bloodless revolution which took place in the succeeding reign. When King James came to the throne, he made the most solemn protestations of his attachment to the Protestant faith and Church, and took the oath enjoined by the Constitution as to their maintenance, before both Privy Council in their chamber and the Parliament; and yet, within three months from that time, he had a Jesuit father in his closet, and was using all his influence to bring back the nation to Romanism. Nay, on the second Sabbath of his reign he went openly in solemn procession to mass, and when the Duke of Norfolk, who carried the sword of state, stopped at the door with it, and would not go any farther, the King said to him, "My lord duke, your father would have gone farther with me than the door." "Yes, your Majesty, rejoined the Duke, but your own father would never have gone so far." The King had two objects in view in wishing to bring the country back to Romanism. The first was, because he was a pensioner of France, and wished to stand well with that country; and the second was, that he wished to set himself up above all authority, and to act as he desired. He wanted to be free of the control of Parliament in the matter of getting supplies, &c., and the state of the country he thought favoured this. Two rebellions—those of Argyll and Monmouth had been suppressed, and Judge Jeffreys had completed the circuit of his "bloody assise." He thought the times were favourable to carrying out his designs, and he invited priests over in great numbers, who went about dressed in all their flaunting robes, and, although they laboured with their notorious zeal, yet but little success attended their labours. It was stated that they tried to proselytise Lord Mulgrave, who had been a sceptic in early life, but became a sincere believer after much study. He listened to the arguments of the Jesuits in favour of transubstantiation, and then said to them, "Well, gentlemen, it was only after much study that I brought myself to believe that God made man, and I am sure I am not going to believe now that man can make God." The notorious Colonel Kirk was sent about to the different European monarchs, in order to aid his master in his designs in England; and at home, he had a ready tool in the person of Judge Jeffreys. While all this was going on, the Princess Anne, however, remained true to the Protestant faith; but the greatest obstacle the King met with to the accomplishment of his wishes was from the clergy, great numbers of whom remained true to their ordination vows. They refused to obey the extravagant edict of the King, and many of them in the dioceses of Lichfield and London were ejected from their livings for so doing. Great numbers were also deprived of their positions at Cambridge; and in Magdalene College, Oxford, because they appointed Dr. Hoff master, no less than seventy-five Fellows were ejected from it, and Romanists inducted in their places. The eminent man they elected to the post of master of Magdalene was afterwards Bishop of Oxford, Lichfield, and then was translated to Worcester. An anecdote would show his mildness of character. When overseer of the latter diocese, a young clergyman one day knocked the barometer down on the ground, and it broke in a thousand pieces. Trembling with fear at what he had done, and afraid the bishop would be exceeding angry with him, he stood looking in terror at the fragments of the broken barometer lying on the ground, and when the good old bishop saw it, he said, "I have looked at that barometer now every day for the last seventy years, and I never saw it so *low* as to-day." When the King insisted on the clergy subscribing to the "Act of Obedience," the controversy waxed hotter and fiercer. The King thought now the time had arrived when he might put forth his power and crush the Church altogether but, in order to effect it more surely, he began to make overtures to the Nonconformists in order to procure their assent, &c.; but he knew not the noble character of the men he had to deal with, amongst whom were the noble Baxter, the majestic Bates, and the glorious Bedford tinker, Bunyan. These men sent a message to the bishops and the clergy, stating that if they would now make a bold stand for liberty and the truth, they (the Dissenters) would stand by them. Accordingly, the bishops met on the 20th of April, in order to consider what was best to be done. They had six days to deliberate up to the 27th, and the result was the adoption of a petition to the King, embodying their grievances. Although there were ten present, yet little was known about any but the seven. He would call their attention to a brief notice of two or three of them who were the most eminent. The first was that of Wm. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born in the year 1617, at a small town called Freshfield, Suffolk, and was educated at Bury-St.-Edmunds' grammar school, and afterwards graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was elected a fellow of it (Emmanuel) in 1651. During the commonwealth he went to Holland, and afterwards resided in the South of Europe. After undergoing many afflictions he returned home to England again, and was first appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, afterwards to the deanery of York, then master of his own college, and afterwards to the deanery of Canterbury; in 1677, and then raised to the see of Canterbury. When James was Duke of York, he was appointed to wean him from the errors of Popery, and was present at the deathbed of Charles II., or, rather, he should say, in an adjoining room, for a Jesuit priest was with that monarch when he died. The next most remarkable man was Thomas Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who belonged to Winchester, and was educated at the grammar school there, founded by William of Wykeham. He was a man of very modest character, but attracted the notice of King Charles when he visited the city of Winchester, and took with him Nell Gwynne, whom he wanted to get accommodated in the house of Kenn, who was then only a poor clergyman, but who had the courage to refuse her admission. His conduct on that occasion had made a deep impression on the mind of Charles; and when the bishopric of Bath and Wells became vacant, he appointed him to it. Next to him might be named Sir John Trelawney, Bishop of Bristol, who was a native of Cornwall, and highly esteemed by his countrymen. An old ballad, written at the time he was in prison awaiting his trial, by some Cornish man, would give them an idea of the feelings of the men of Cornwall at that time. Lord Macaulay had been only able to procure two lines of this ballad, but he (the lecturer) had, on a late visit to that country, got it all, and, with their permission, he would read it. He did so, and the purport of it was that if King James dared to harm Bishop Trelawney, 20,000 Cornish men, armed with good stout swords, would come up to London, and

"Demand to know the reason why"

the king had so punished him. The next most notable of the bishops was White, Bishop of Peterborough. He also noticed the Bishop of St. Asaph and the others, and then passed on to consider the movements of the prelates immediately anterior to their trial. Their meetings in Lambeth Palace, and their deliberations and drawing up of the petition, he next described. The clergy of London also met, and at their meeting a letter was read from the laymen of the Nonconformist body in the city, telling the clergy that they (the laymen of the Dissenting chapels in the city) were not alienated from the Church; but if they (the clergy) would then make a bold stand for its liberty, they should be supported. Accordingly, a memorial was drawn up, and 85 of the incumbents signed it, and they then sent it to Lambeth Palace, where the bishops were sitting. The prelates drew up their petition and signed it, intending to forward it to the King, but they afterwards agreed to carry it themselves. Previous to their going, Dr. Cartwright, the Popish Bishop of Chester, wrote to the King to tell him that the Archbishop of Canterbury was desirous of throwing himself upon the clemency of his Majesty, and agreeing with his desires. But what was the King's mortification when he appointed a day for them to come to make, as he thought, their submission? But when they came and handed him their petition, and he read it, he said it amounted to nothing short of rebellion. The Bishop of Bristol, falling on his knees, said that surely his Majesty would not charge him with rebellion, who had assisted to put down the Duke of Monmouth's. The Bishop of Peterborough said they only desired liberty to obey their conscious convictions of duty to God and his Majesty. The King told them "that their declaration in the petition amounted to nothing short of rebellion." The Bishop of Bath and Wells then said "that they desired, above all things, to fear God and to honour his Majesty. They desired to do both of these, but, most of all, they desired to fear God and to obey him." They then left on the day when the king commanded the Act of Obedience to be read in the churches of the city; out of 100, it was only read in four. In seven of the churches, the congregations left them when it was going to be read; and in some the clergyman read it to the scholars and choristers. Another clergyman told his congregation that they were not bound to hear it, and, after they left, he read it to the walls and empty pews. The Rev. Samuel Wesley father of Charles and John, said openly to his congregation, "O King, we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Macaulay says, never was the Church so dear to the nation as it was that day. The bishops were looked upon with love and reverence by all. In every Protestant country of Europe the stand the English Church was making for liberty and truth was watched with the deepest interest. Prince William and Mary sent over a letter of condolence with their own chaplain, Dr. Stanley, to the prelates. The lecturer next described the proceedings before the Lord Chancellor in Westminster Hall, where the right reverend prelates were called upon to appear, and how it was determined to prosecute them for writing a libel; but, when it came to be considered, there was found to be an error in the wording of the indictment, which charged them with having written it in Middlesex, whereas Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop, is in Surrey. A verdict of not guilty had to be given, and proceedings taken against them for publishing a libel against his Majesty. The different characters of the judges who presided at the trial, and the lawyers who pleaded also, the lecturer described at great length. The reverence with which the people regarded the prelates, and the manner in which they fell down in crowds to receive their blessing, and even ran into the river to procure it, when they were on their way from the Tower to Westminster Hall, he next described with great minuteness. On the jury who tried them there was a brewer belonging to Peter-street, Westminster, called Harding, who complained that whichever way he gave the verdict he was sure to be a ruined man. If he gave it in favour of the bishops, then he was to lose the custom of the palace, and would have to brew no more for it; and, if he brought in a verdict of guilty, why all the people would discontinue buying of him, for they had told him that if he did so he should brew no longer for them. So circumstanced, he was puzzled to know what to do and, for long, in the early part of the night, he was for sticking to the palace, and bringing the bishops in guilty; but on the jury there was another gentleman who said, when he heard the brewer propose to bring in a verdict of guilty, "I am a stouter and larger man than any here, but rather than bring in a verdict of 'Guilty,' on such evidence, I will stand here until I become no bigger than a tobacco pipe." When they heard this they gradually gave in, and by six o'clock in the morning they had all agreed to a verdict of "Not guilty." When it was brought into court at nine o'clock, the people took up the cry, and it ran from street to street, from Palace-yard down to Whitechapel, and then was carried over to Kensington and on to Hounslow, where the Royal army was encamped, with the King, their master, along with them. That shout (he said) of "Not guilty" was the death-knell of the Stuarts.

The lecturer concluded by alluding to the present state of Italy.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Fortuna, of Riga, and cargo.

Mr. Lee moved for liberty to enter into bail before Thos. Chambers, Esq., commissioner of that court at Londonderry in the sum of £50 security for costs, his clients, Messrs. Sampson, Mitchell, and Company of London, having been put under a rule so to do, as being resident in London, out of the jurisdiction. He had served notice of the motion and the name of the securities.

Mr. Hamerton admitted the notice, and would not oppose it.

The Court gave liberty accordingly.

The Ceres, of Red Bank.

The Queen's Proctor, on the part of Messrs. Hamilton, of Glasgow, shipowners, moved for liberty to lodge the sum of £50 in the registry, in lieu of giving bail to the same amount before the commissioner of the court.

Mr. Richardson, on the part of the defendant, objected that the registrar's poundage should also be lodged.

The Court said that the objection, if urged at all, should come from the registrar, as in no view of it could the party in the suit be damnified. The motion should be granted.

The Malvina of Waterford (s).

Mr. Hamerton moved for liberty to plead the general issue on the part of the Steampacket Company in this cause of collision, with liberty to plead special matter, if so advised.

The Queen's Proctor, for the petitioners, had no objection, provided a limit was fixed in the rule of the court.

The rule was then made to be within four days.

The Sourander, of Bjornberg.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the Proctor for the bondholders, petitioners in a cause of bottomry, this cause was assigned to be heard on Monday next.

The Triumph, of Stockton.

This was a petition for seaman's wages, earned by the petitioners on board this barque during a period extending from the month of April, 1858, down to the 17th day of August, 1860. They were eleven in number.

Previous to the filing of this petition there had been a suit instituted against the vessel by Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co., of London, merchants, on foot of a bottomry bond for the amount due, viz—£1,250 2s. 4d.—and having obtained a decree, the vessel had been sold by order of the court, and the proceeds of that sale, about £1,700, were then in the registry of the court. The seamen had filed their petition against these proceeds. The owners had abandoned their rights.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of the creditors in bottomry who had obtained the decree, stated that his clients were the real defendants in the case, the entire fund having been realised in order to satisfy their decree; and that, not contesting the claim of wages as being a prior claim, they were then willing that these wages should be paid at once, and without further suit, out of the fund in court.

Mr. Lee, on the part of the petitioners, assented.

The Court having gone into the account, made its order finally in favour of the petitioners for wages, £520 9s 4d, and for kettle-money a further sum of £9 18s, reserving the question of costs.

The Bellona, of Belfast.

Dr. Townsend moved in this case that a monition should issue to Hugh Montgomery, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Keogh, magistrates of the county of Down, to return the award of salvage which they had made in this case, for the purpose of an appeal therefrom to that court. The application was made on behalf of the chief officer and men of the Roddins Coast-guard, who had preferred a claim for salvage services rendered to the schooner Bellona. When wrecked and abandoned by her crew, they took her and her cargo off a reef of rocks, two miles out at sea, off the town of Ballywalter; and, also, for saving the life of the master. The case had been heard by the magistrates on the 24th and 25th of September last, and the coast-guard, believing themselves aggrieved by their award and judgment, had now appealed to that court. He referred to sec. 354 of the Merchant Shipping Act giving the right of appeal, under such circumstances, to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of the country; and, also, to the cases of the Harriet and the Messenger, Swab. Ad. Rep., in which the law had been under discussion.

The Court—I consider a sufficient case, both in law and fact, has been established. Let the monition issue.

Proctor for the appellants—Mr. Richardson.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named Samuel Mortimer, supposed to be of unsound mind, was brought up in custody, on the following extraordinary charge. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Twiss, the state porter at the Castle, that at eleven o'clock he heard a noise in the battle-axe chamber. He went out, and asked the sentry if any one had passed him, and the sentry stated a man had just gone in, who stated he was going on important business. Mr. Twiss proceeded to the battle-axe chamber, and saw the prisoner coming down with a gun and bayonet. He asked what he was doing with it, and the prisoner replied that he was taking a loan of it, for the purpose of assisting the French in the invasion of Ireland.—The magistrate sent him for trial at the city sessions.

Irish Fair.

ENNISCORTHY FAIR—Oct. 10.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As the prices obtained at Ballinasloe generally rule our fairs here, and the recent fair held there having proved a good one, with an advance of nearly £2 a head over last year, this fair was looked forward to with hopeful expectation of an advance also, but I am sorry to say this was not fulfilled, as prices here to-day were decidedly rather lower, in horned stock particularly, than at our last fairs. The day also, being very wet and stormy, had a tendency to damp business. There was a good show of all kinds and a good many exchanged owners, but at a decided decline in prices. Yearlings of a good description to be had for from £4 to £5, inferior down to £2 10s; two year olds from £6 to £9; dry cows from £7 to £11; springers scarce at from £9 to £13 10s; sheep in demand, particularly fat ones; mutton fully 6d per lb, sinking offal; stores from 26s to 42s; ewes down in price; lambs from 14s to 32s; bacon pigs, which are usually shown the day before, were in good demand, at 58s per cwt; stores plenty, at from 25s to 45s; bonhams from 15s to 21s. A good many horse dealers attended to-day, and there was a good deal of business done in horse flesh; prices varying from £14 up to £40; in one or two instances higher, up to 50 guineas.

Neapolitan Railways.—At last the great question of the construction of the railways of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies has been decided; former concessions or *quasi* promises of concessions have been set aside, and a concession has been granted to Cav. Augusto Adami, of Leghorn, and Adriano Lemari, of the same city, as the representatives of a society to be called the Society of Southern Italy. The preamble of the decree runs thus:—"Wishing to provide for this population the most prompt, complete, and most useful works, and at the same time to repair the neglect in which the construction of railways has been left, the Dictator of Southern Italy has deemed it expedient to take into immediate consideration the offer of the society represented by Cav. Augusto Adami and Ariano Lemuri, of Leghorn. The works to be completed are the following:—1. The junction of the Neapolitan and Roman lines, both towards the Mediterranean and Adriatic. 2. The works of those lines of conjunction with the Roman States which were commenced on the royal account shall be renewed. 3. The lines from Naples to Foggia and from Salerno to Potenza, and thence in the two-fold direction of Bari and Tarranto, and of Cosenza and Reggio. 4. The lines of Sicily from Messina to Catania and Syracuse, and from Catania to Castrogiovanni and Palermo, with the cross lines from Palermo to Girgenti and Marsala."

An Algerian Morning Call.—The visits of a European lady to a Mooress are looked on by the latter as a kind of amusement, and welcomed with as much zest as children welcomed the squeak of a Punch and Judy man. . . The Moorish ladies soon get tired of the comparative insipidity of trying to understand and make themselves understood in turn, and proceed to action. They first pull you about and examine everything you have on. Next they divest you of your walking habiliments and dress you up, if you will permit them, after their own fashion. A French lady, curious to see to what lengths they would really carry their passion for investigation, determined to give herself up entirely to the caprices of a Moorish family on whom she was making a short 'morning call.' They commenced by cutting her front hair short in a twinkling, and then, while one painted her eyebrows with cohol, a second dyed her finger-nails with henna, and a third stuck little gold spangles over her face. To attempt to envelope her in Moorish habiliments was the next step, which, however, she resisted vigorously, anxious to save herself the trouble of that mysterious and illimitable 'minute' during which ladies ask you so patiently to wait while they are 'putting their things on.' And then they clapped their hands with the greatest glee at the droll appearance she cut. I need not say that she scarcely recognised her own face in the glass, nor I think would her nearest relation have known her at that moment. Cohol takes at least a week before it can be removed, while henna can only be eradicated as the nail grows and is cut. The lady perceived at once, as she dolefully endeavoured to put her docked hair into shape, that a thick veil would be necessary till the effects of the masquerading had worn away with time."—*The Corsair and his Conqueror.*

A Mop-Hiring.—Those who have walked through an American slave-market cannot fail to be reminded of it in witnessing a mop-hiring. There stand the women, dairymaids, domestic servants, and field-hands—in rows, with their hands before them and the awkward carriage of persons unaccustomed to stand still! There they stand, disadvantageously fine in their dress, unaware how every flaunting ribbon and gay trimming tells against them with all the best mistresses. Good mistresses will remember, however, that girls are fine to-day who may be plain enough on every other weekday of the year. There they stand, some lolling, some rocking themselves, some giggling, some looking too self-respecting to offer themselves to a casual hirer; and there are the farmers' wives walking before them speaking to one and another, and occasionally returning to renew an argument about the wages.—*Once a Week.*

Effects of Cold.—The influence of cold upon animal life has been studied chiefly (as, for example, in reference to the phenomena of hybernation) at such degrees of temperature only as are insufficient to freeze the tissues. In cases of actual freezing, attention seems for the most part to have been directed to the organism as a whole, with a view of determining the question whether an animal apparently frozen to death could be revived. The olden writers often allude to the revival of frozen insects as a familiar fact. Rudolphi states that frozen filariæ are brought to life upon thawing. Franklin found frozen fishes revive on thawing; yet John Hunter never succeeded in restoring the animals he had frozen. One element of uncertainty in such experiments (in those on vertebrate animals at least) is the difficulty of making sure that the heart itself is frozen without interfering with the expected result. In the experiments of a later observer, Dusneril, it seems clear that the hearts of the frogs he froze and recovered were not frozen, though the intestines were.—*Dr. Foster, in Transactions of the Royal Society, last number.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Indigestion, acidity on the stomach.—These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue those troublesome disorders, though assuming an infinity of forms, and under such disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physicians. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act, likewise, most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

De Rosenberg—October 4, at Dresden, the Baroness O. G. de Rosenberg, of a son.

Grant—October 11, at 3, Summer-street, the wife of John Grant, Esq., of a daughter.

Lambrick—October 10, at Stonehouse, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lambrick, R.M. Light Infantry, of a son.

Moncrieffe—October 9, at Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, of a son.

Stuart—October 10, the wife of Henry Stuart, Esq., Bengal Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Clifford and Kinahan—October 9, at Taney Church, Dundrum, by the Rev. John Kinahan, Rector of Knockbreda, county of Down, Herbert William Clifford, of Cheltenham, Surgeon, youngest son of the late Captain Clifford, R.N., to Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late George Kinahan, Esq., of Roebuck Park, county of Dublin.

Owen and Stanford—October 10, at St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth, by the Rev. T. B. Simpson, incumbent, the Rev. Walter C. E. Owen, second son of Colonel Robert Owen, late of 72nd Regt., to Frances Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Bedel Stanford, Esq., of Carn, county Cavan, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Chartres—October 10, at her residence, North Frederick-street, in this city, Miss Mary Chartres.

Jones—October 10, in Dublin, John B. Jones, of Mostyn, Flintshire, late master of the schooner Fame, of Liverpool, and member of the Odd Fellows Society, aged 38 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Oct. 12.—Arrived—Industry, Liverpool, salt; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Belfast, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods.—Eight colliers.

Sailed—Æolus, Bruxelles; Crimea, St. Thomas; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Eagle, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Oct. 13.
Morning, 9h 34m. Evening, 9h 53m.

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